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Bowman et al.

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(54) **WAGON WITH DISPLACEABLE WALL FOR INSTALLING CHILD SEAT**

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Related U.S. Application Data

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B62B 3/02 (2006.01)
B62B 5/08 (2006.01)
B62B 3/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **B62B 5/082** (2013.01); **B62B 3/002** (2013.01); **B62B 3/02** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC B62B 3/02; B62B 3/022; B62B 5/082; B62B 5/08; B62B 7/008
See application file for complete search history.

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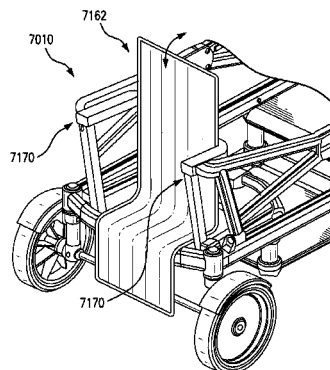
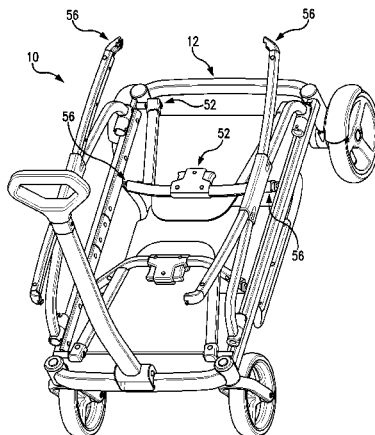
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A wagon includes a base and a peripheral wall that form a container for cargo. The peripheral wall includes at least one displaceable wall that for example pivots between an unfolded/upright position and a folded/displaced position. A latch system is typically provided for releasably securing the pivot wall to the two adjacent walls. The latch system includes a latch component on each respective adjacent wall that, when the pivot wall is folded down out of the way, are operable to releasably engage with a cooperating latch component of a car seat, a stroller seat, or an adapter for a car seat and/or a stroller seat. Such a seat adapter in turn typically includes latch components for releasably securing a car seat and/or a stroller seat. In this way, the pivot wall can be displaced from its upright use position and in its place can be provided seating for a child.

20 Claims, 33 Drawing Sheets



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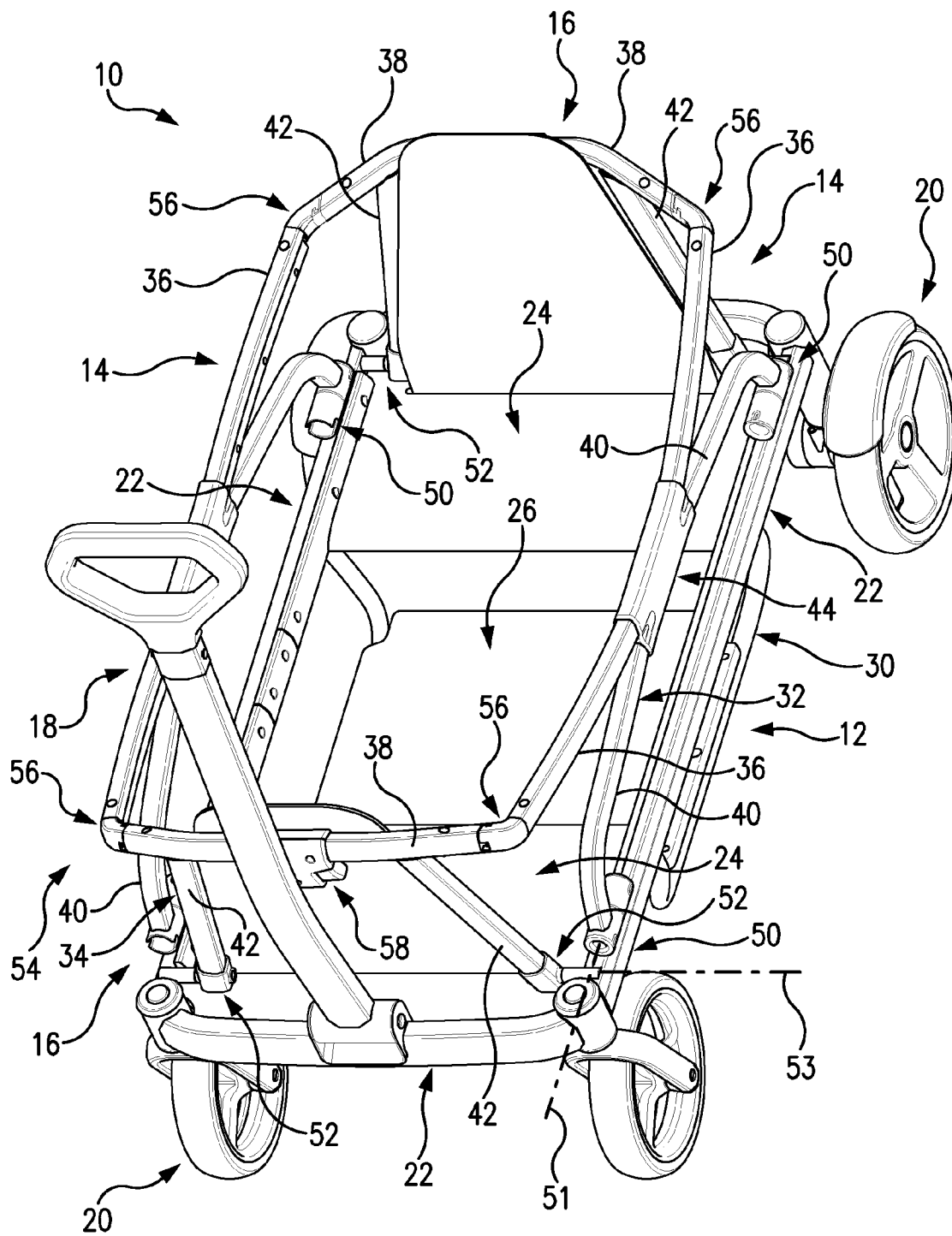
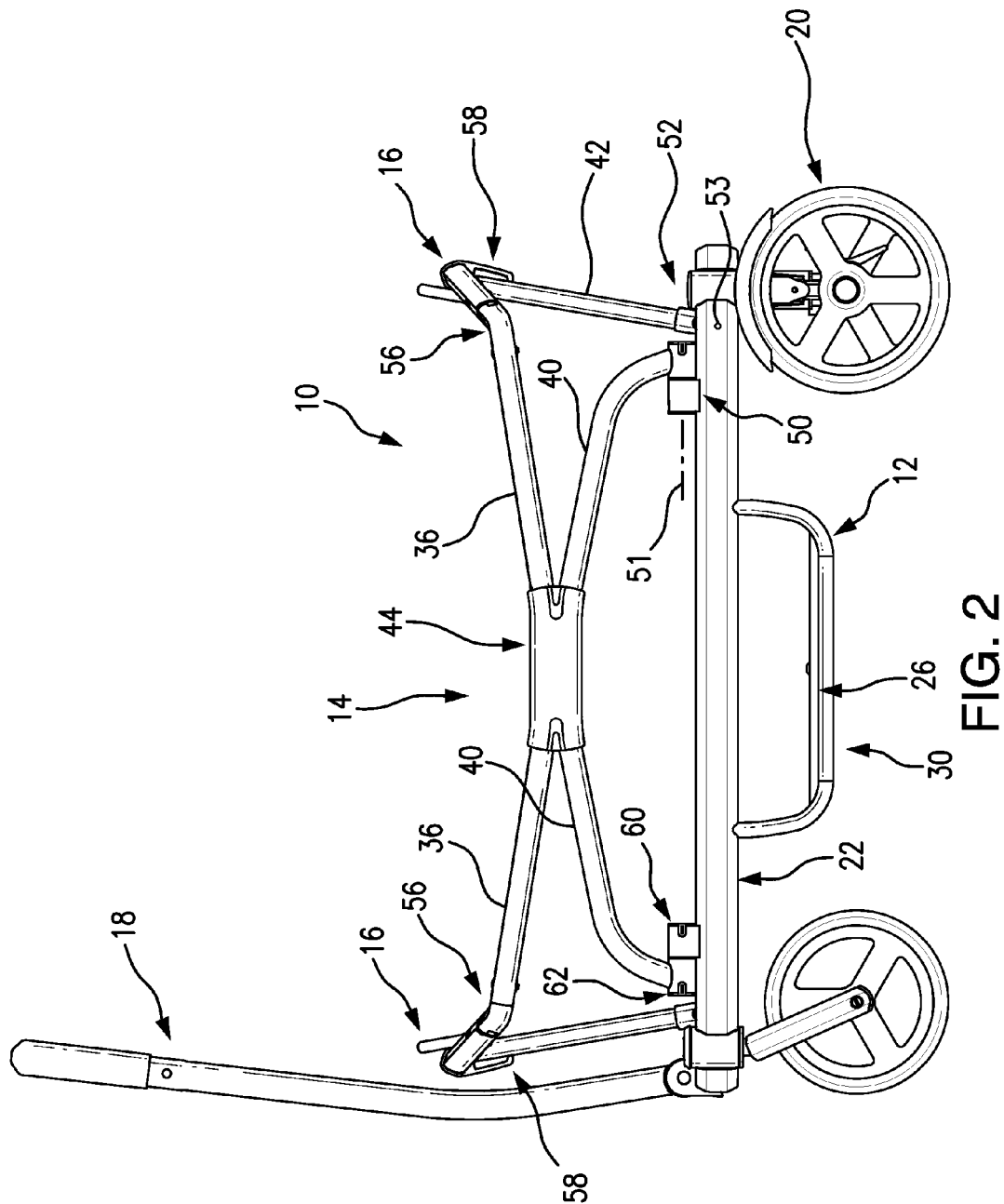


FIG. 1



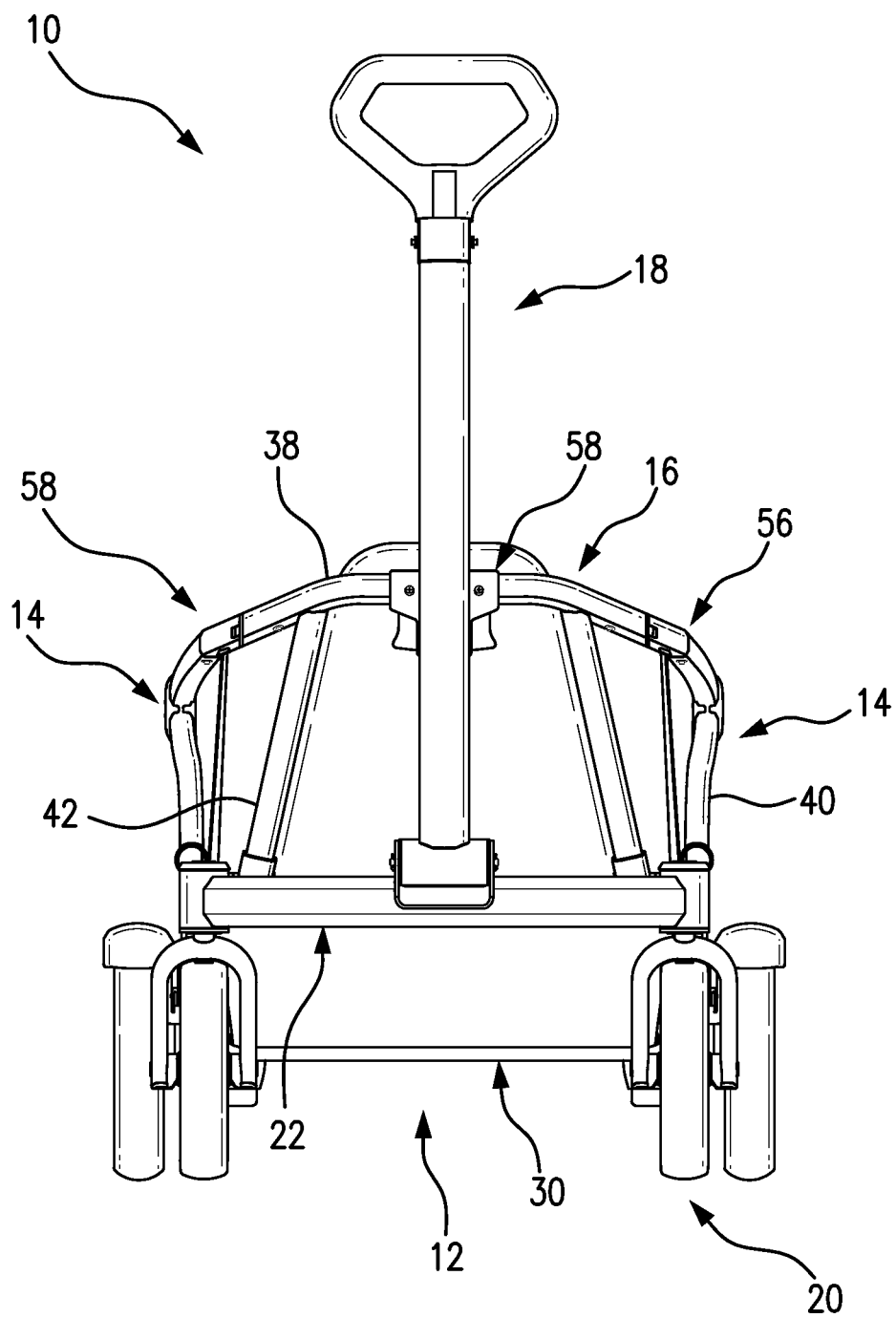


FIG. 3

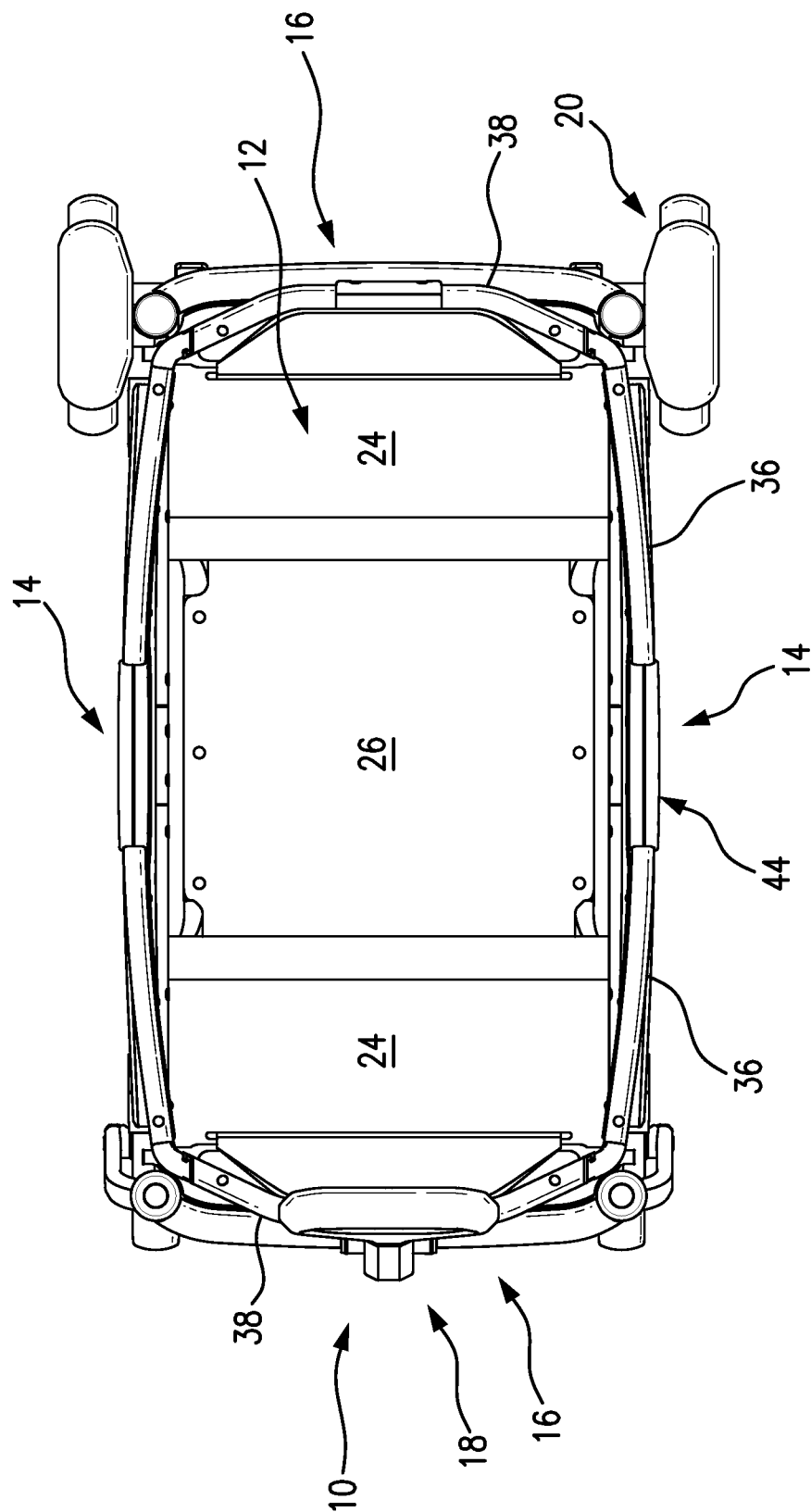
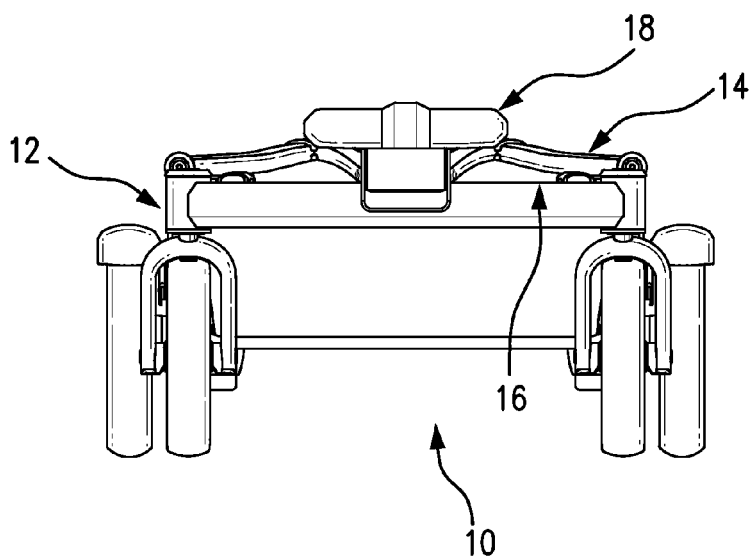
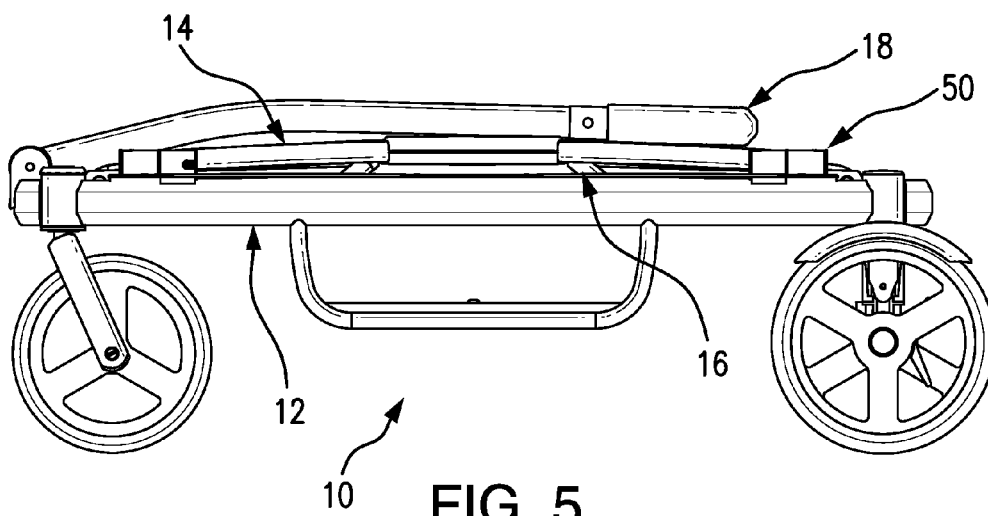
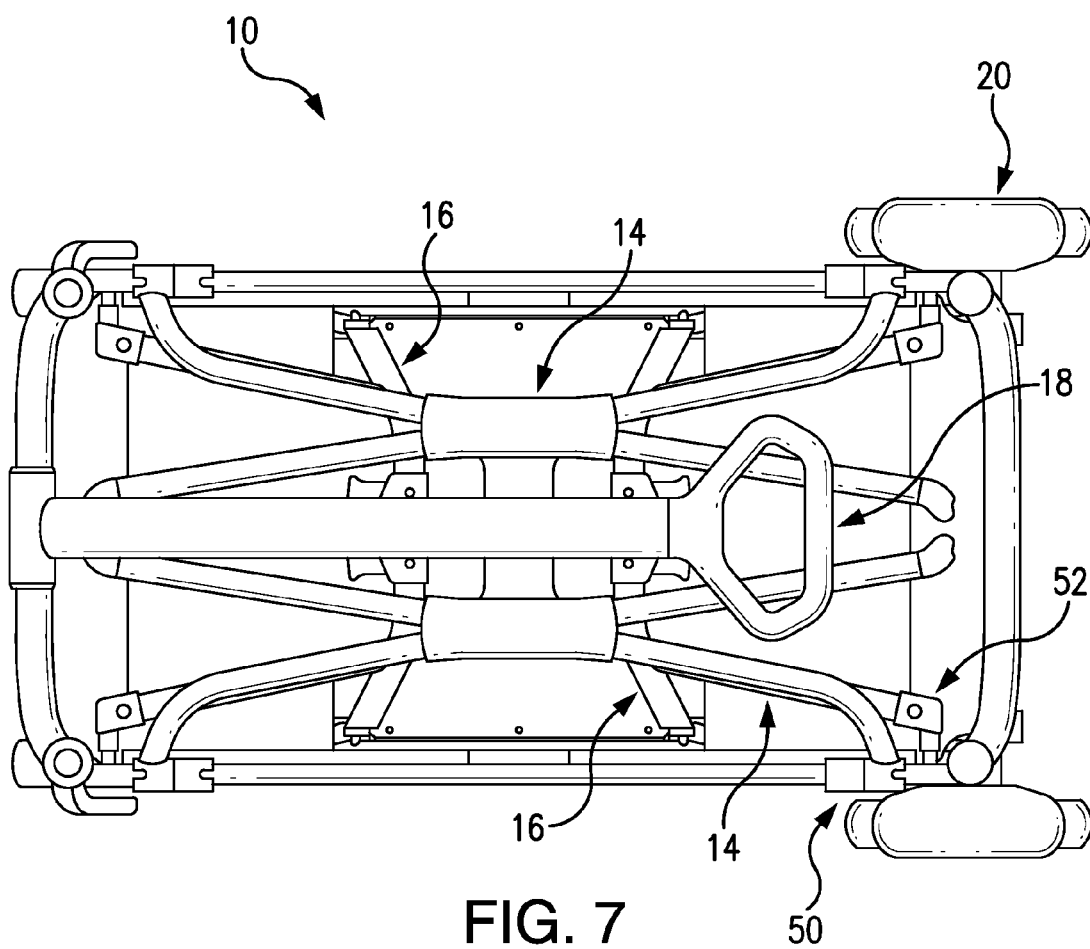


Fig. 4





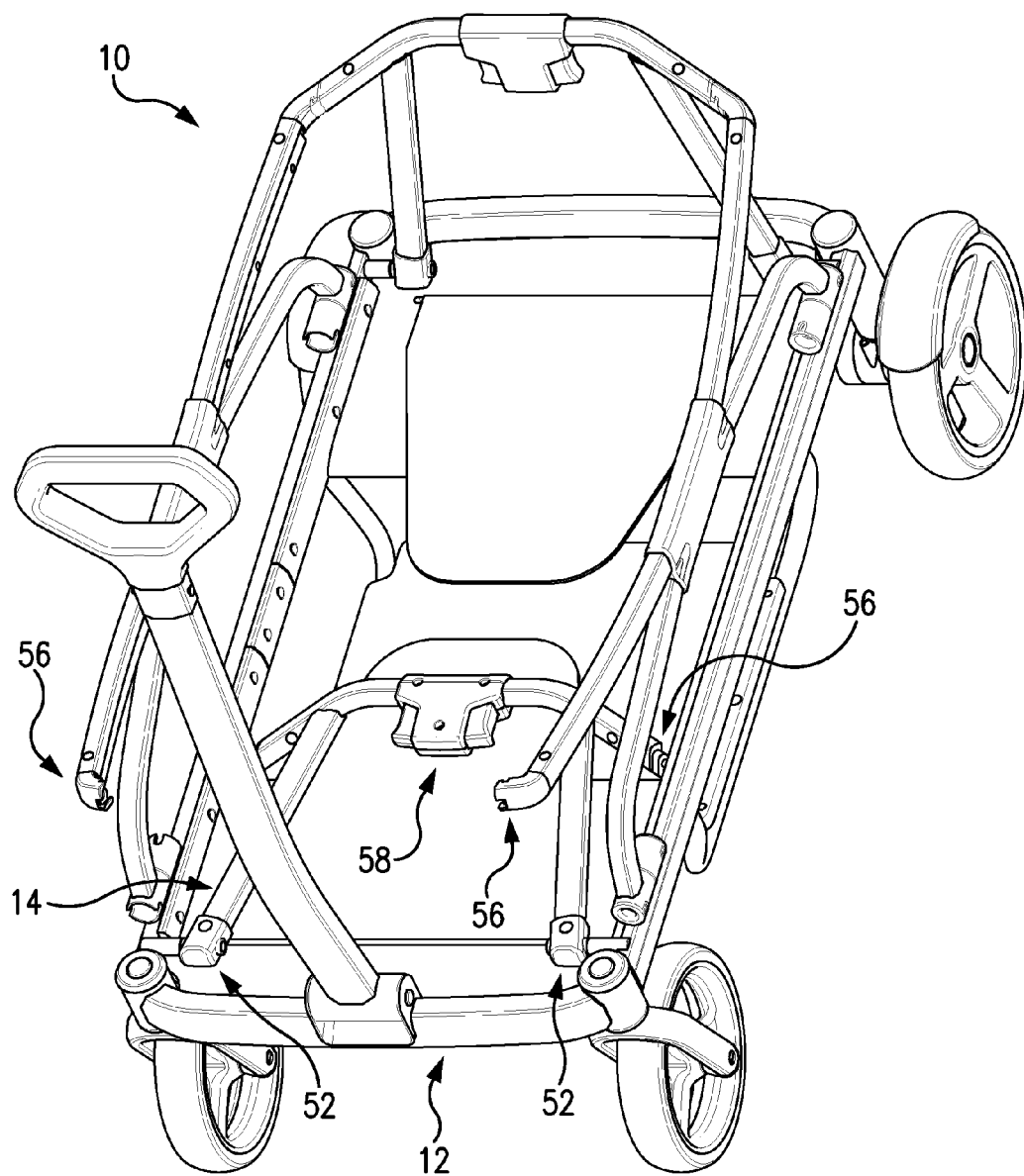


FIG. 8

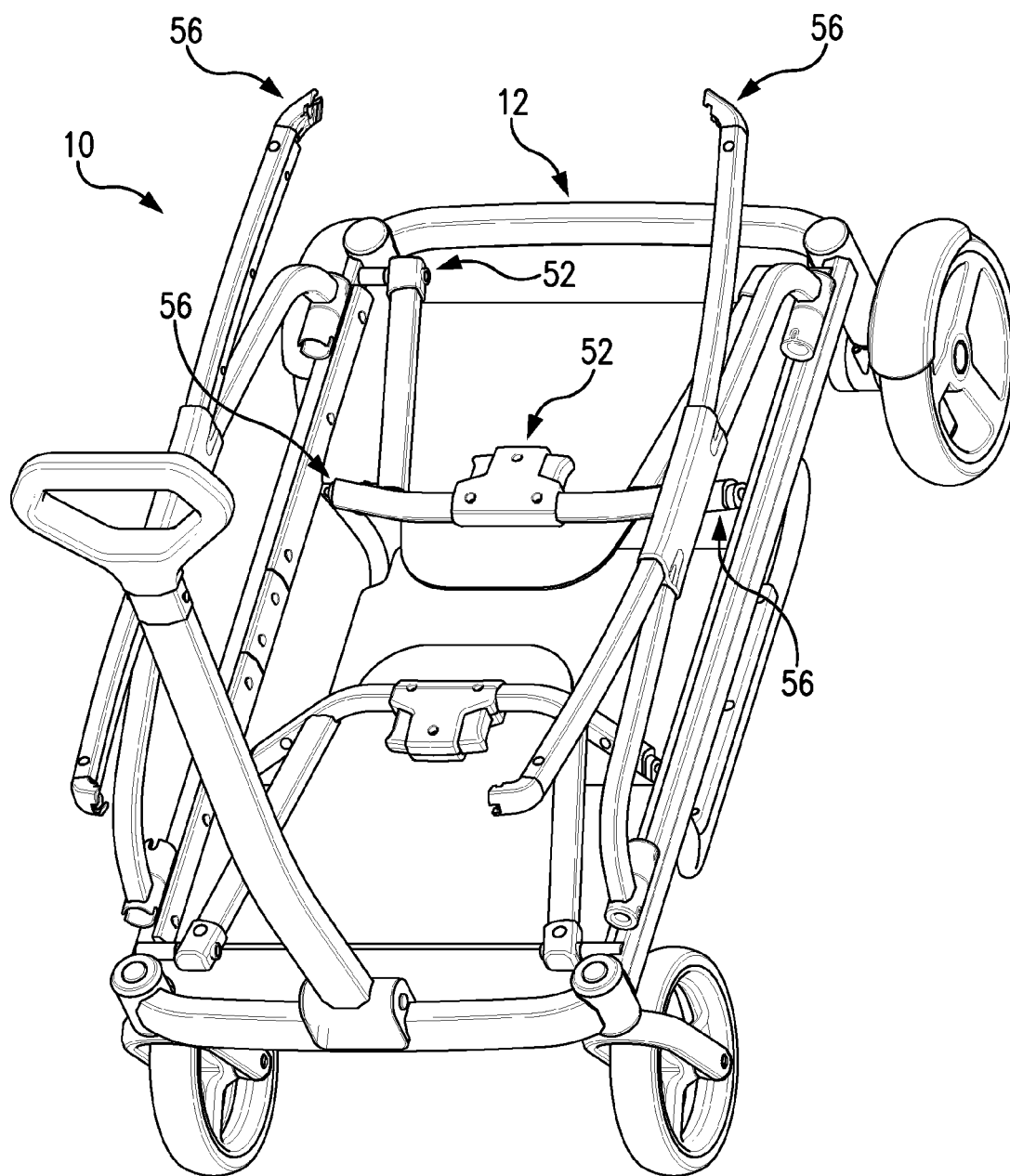


FIG. 9

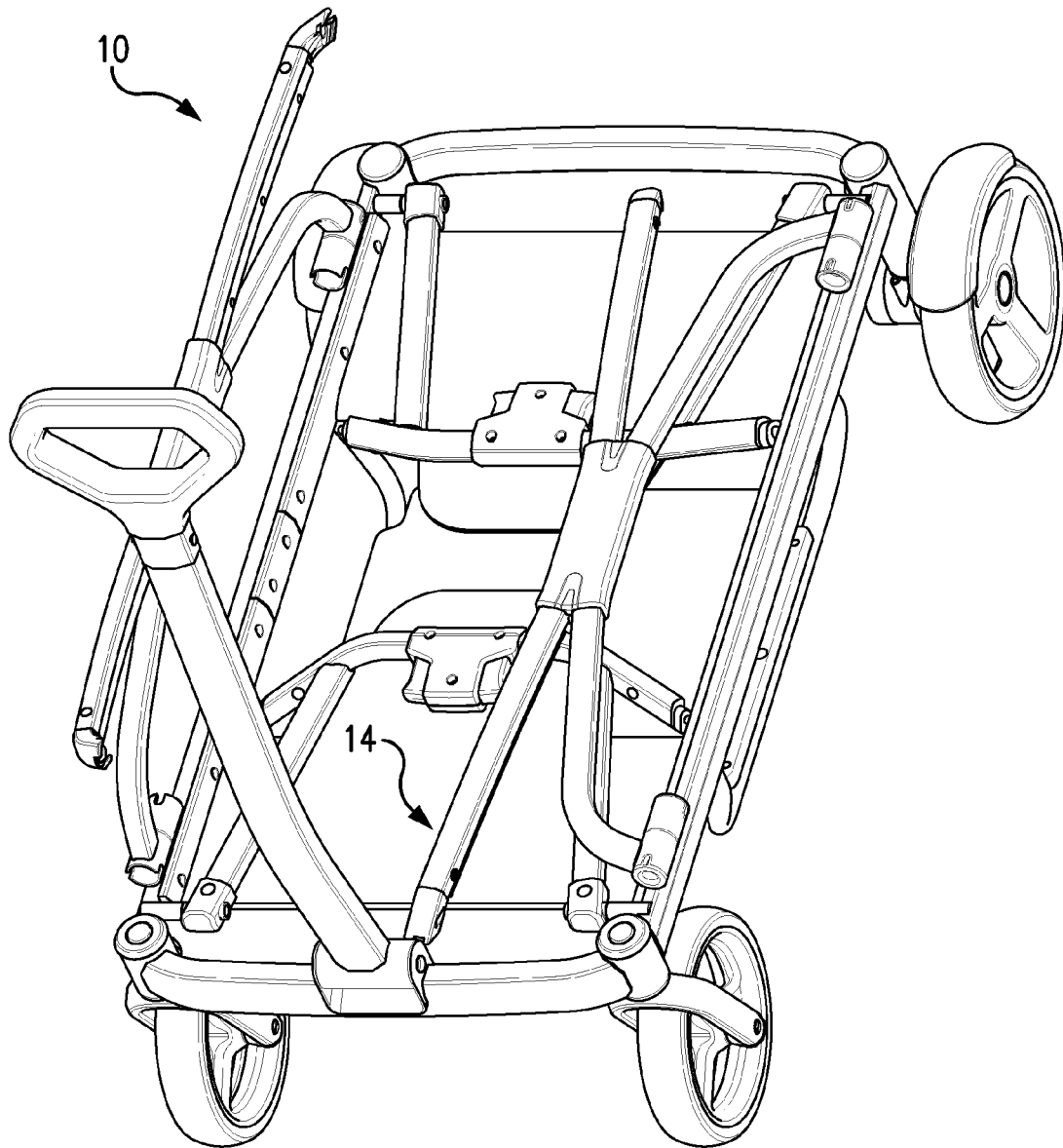


FIG. 10

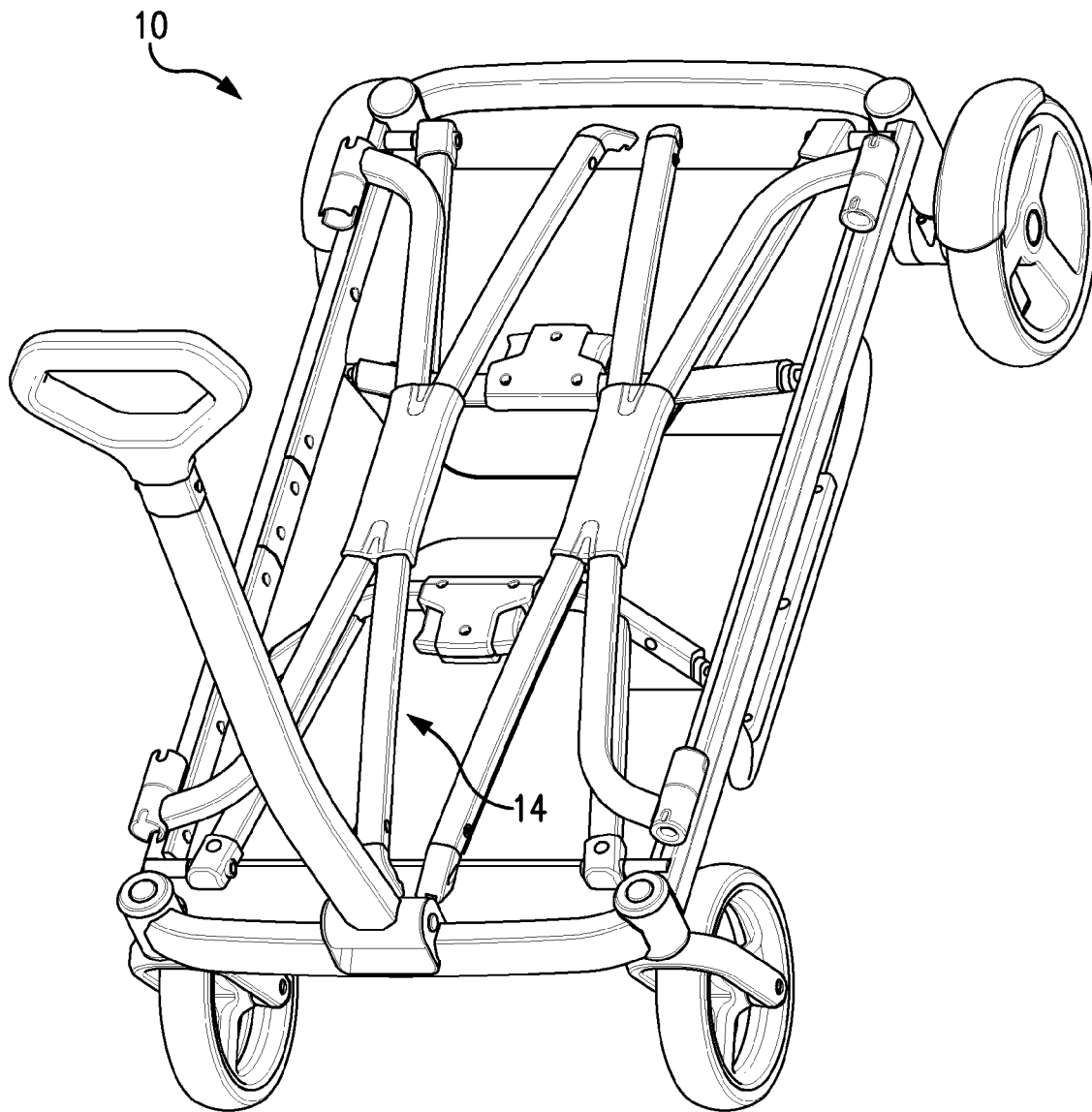


FIG. 11

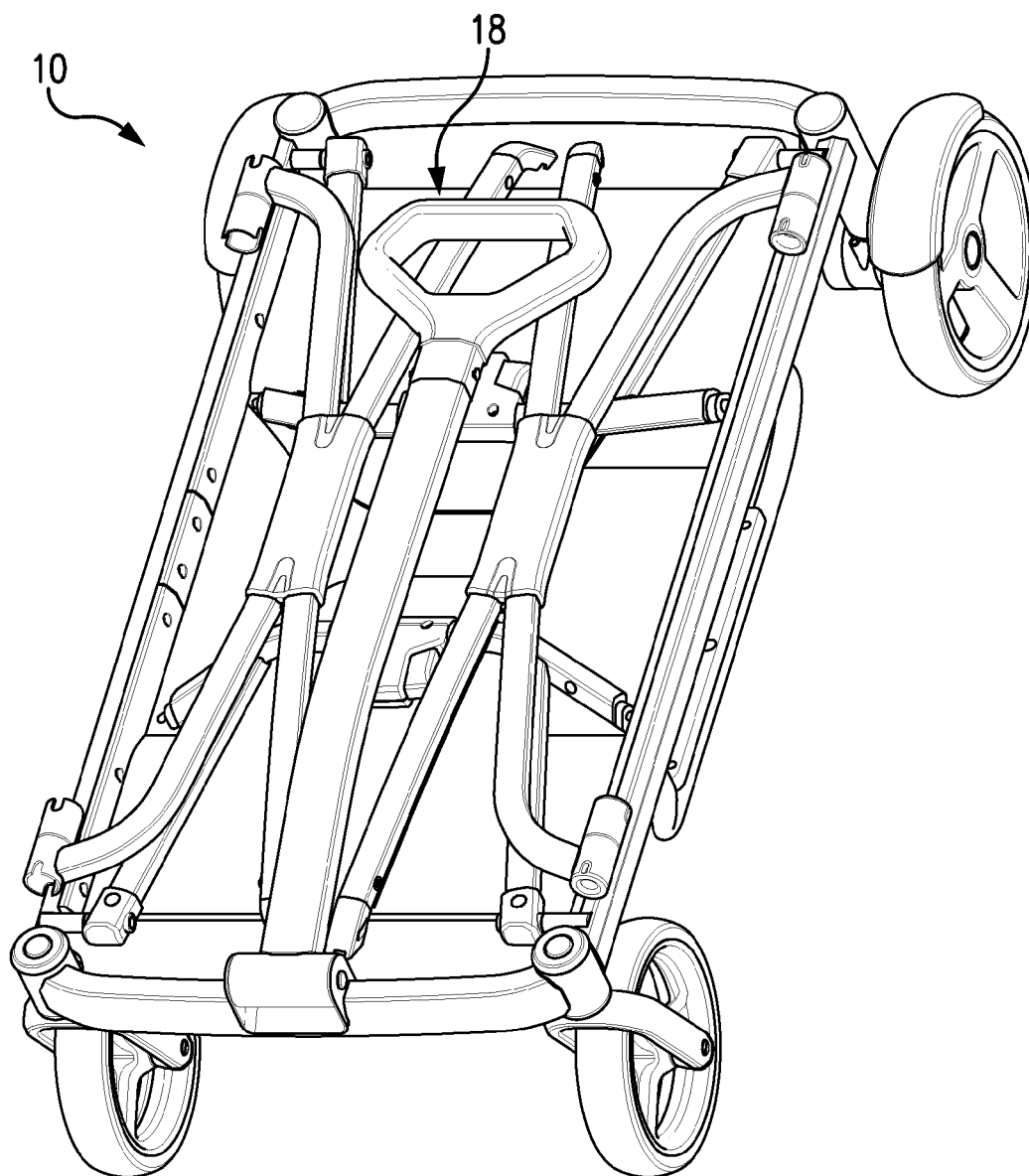


FIG. 12

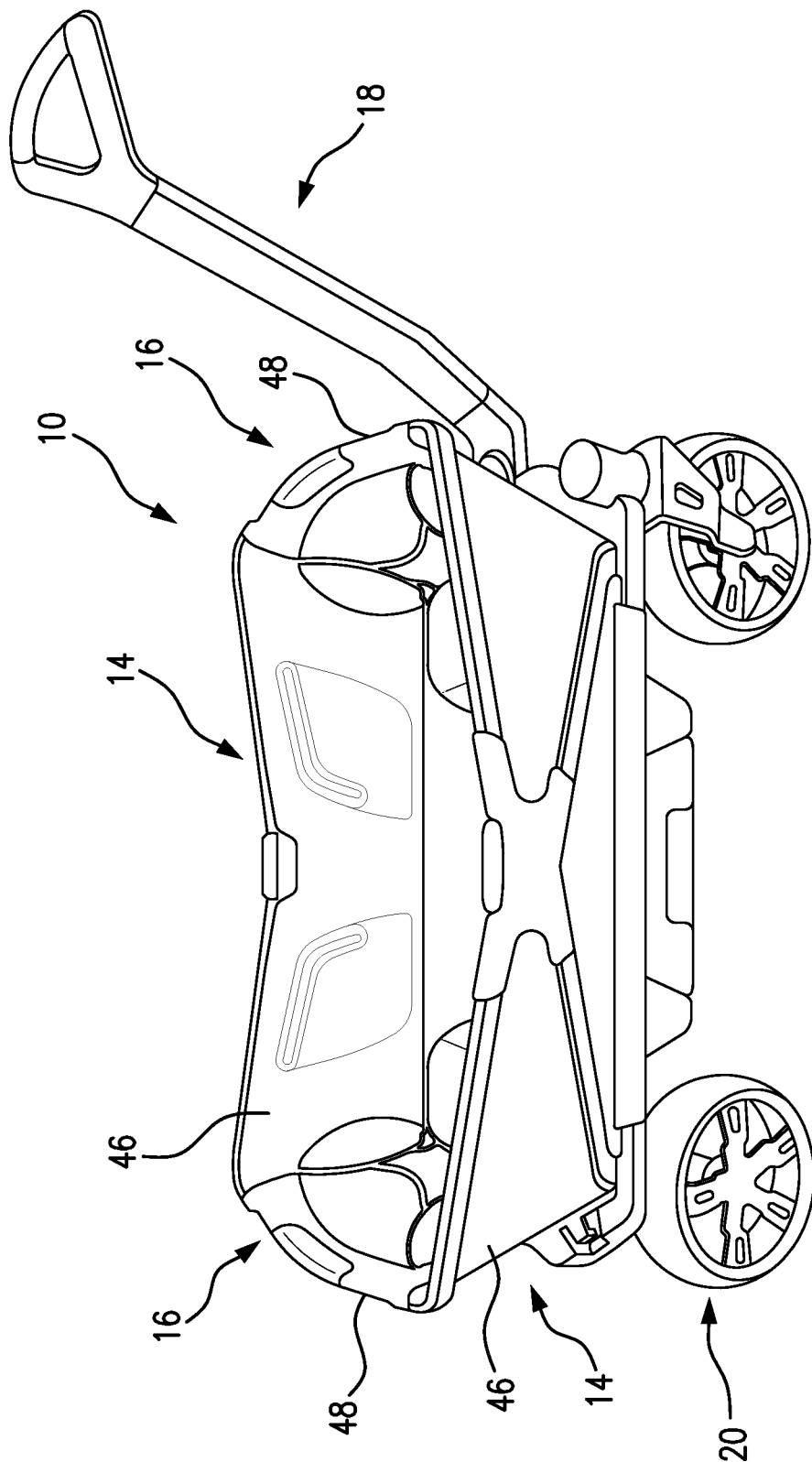


FIG. 13

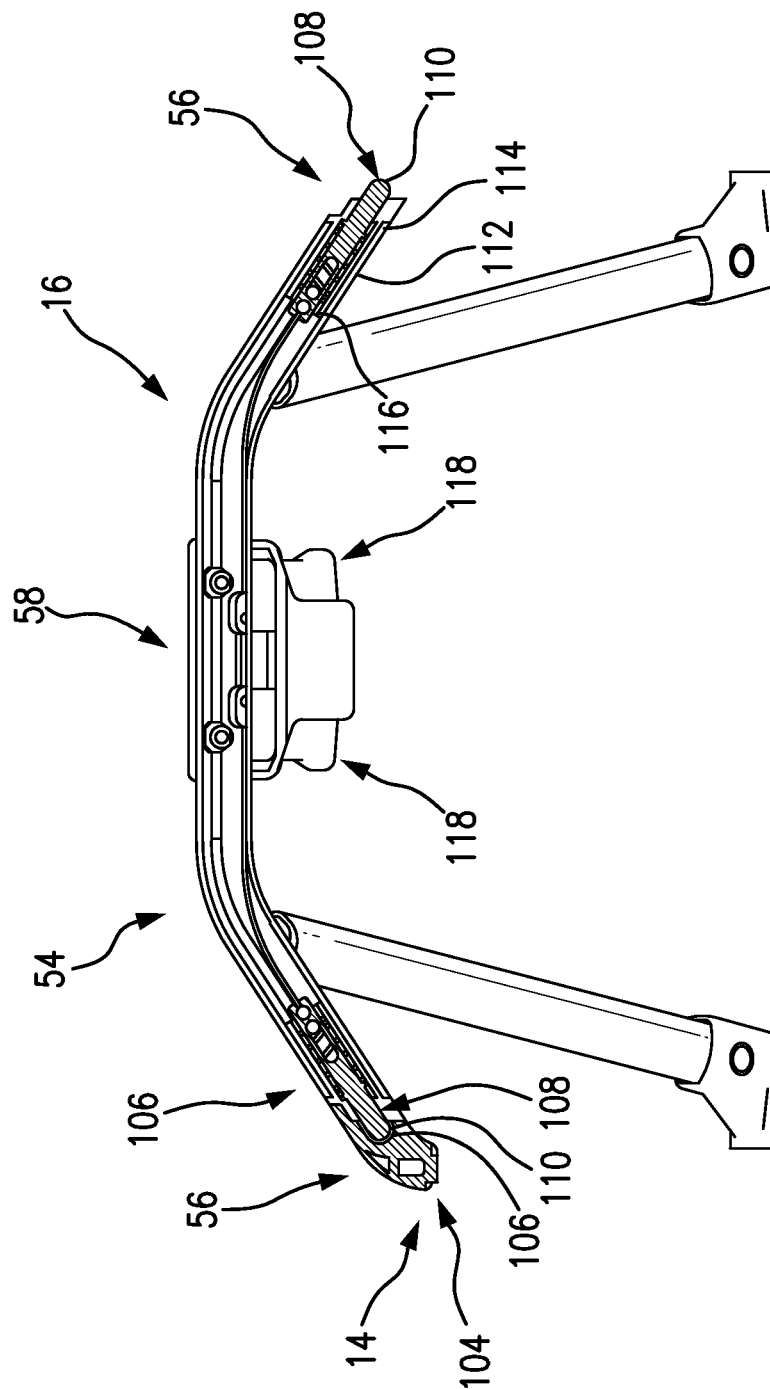


FIG. 14

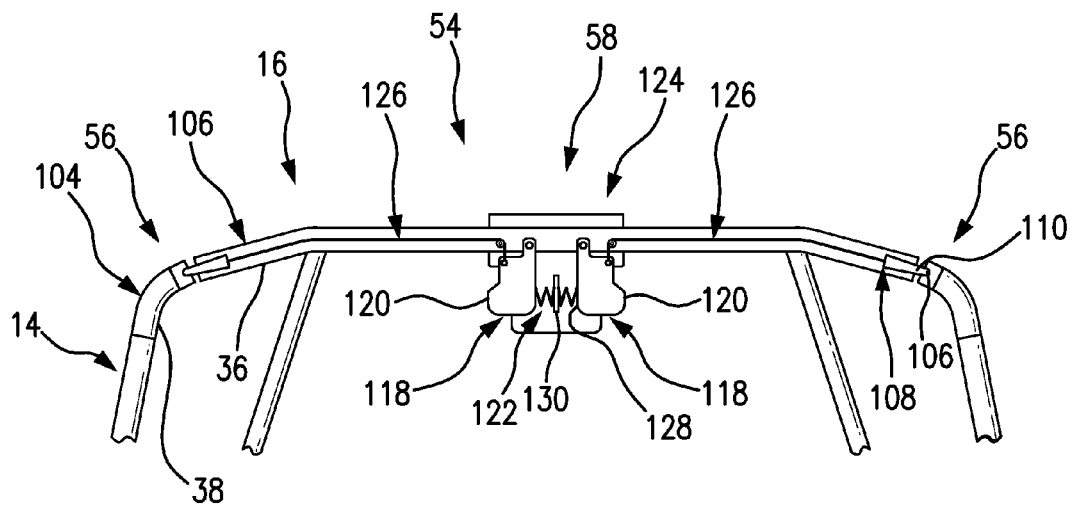


FIG. 15

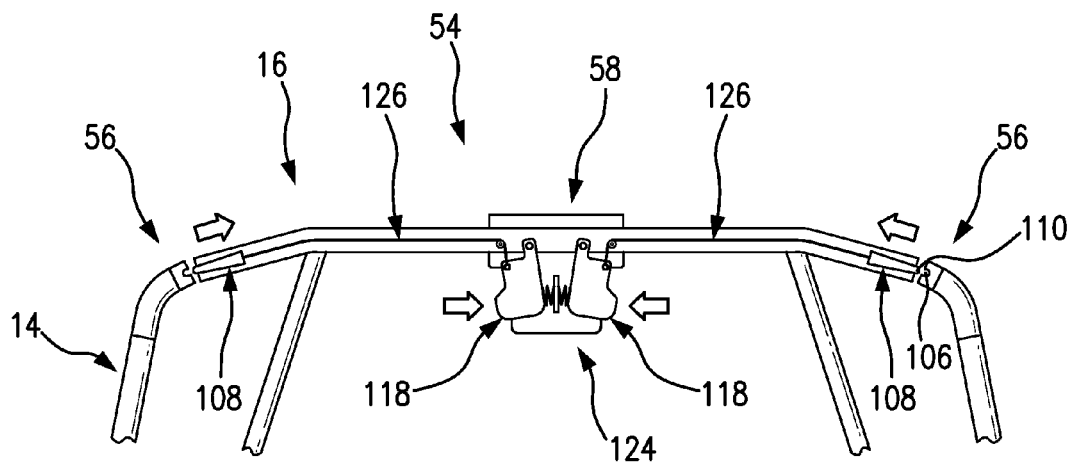


FIG. 16

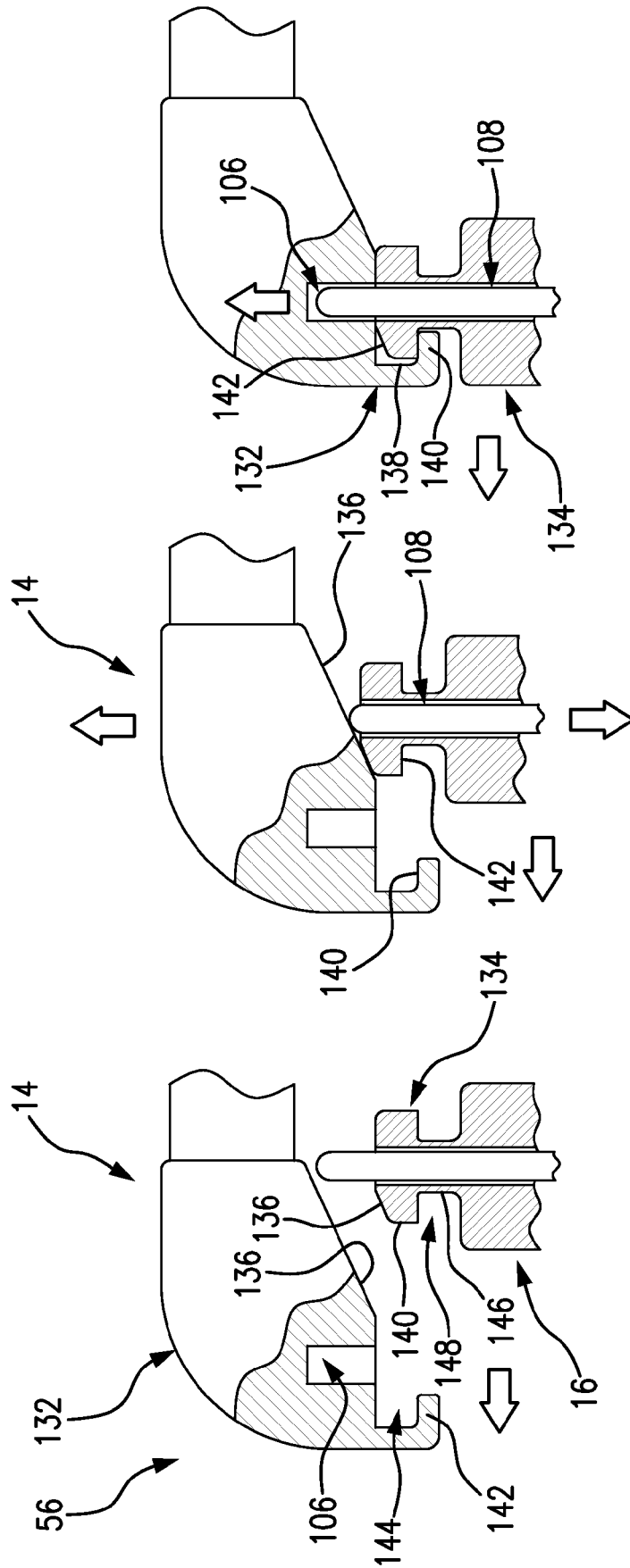


FIG. 17

FIG. 18

FIG. 19

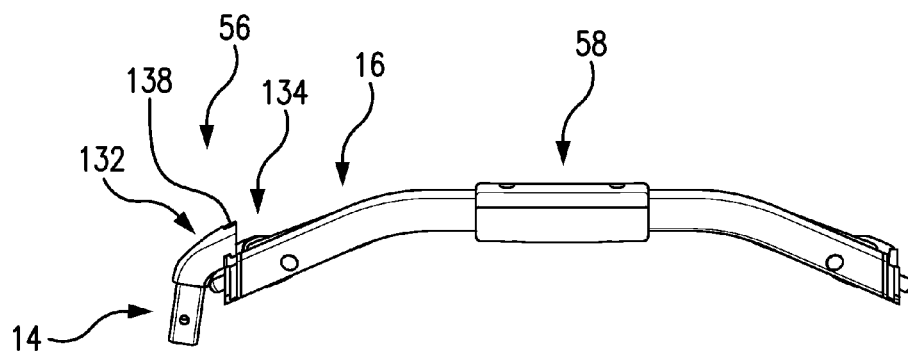


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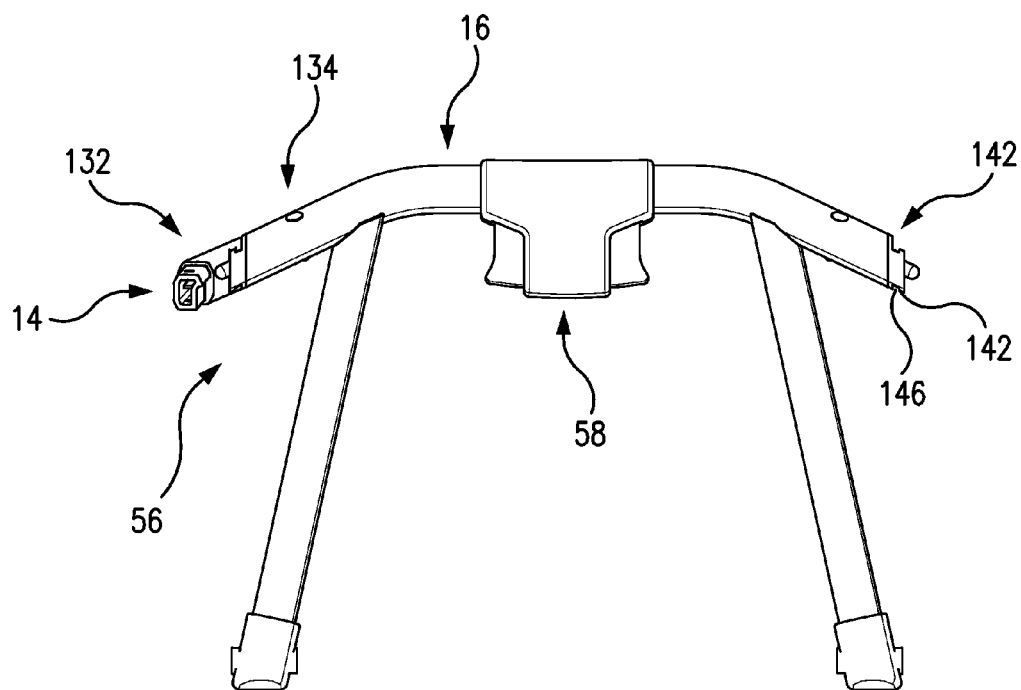
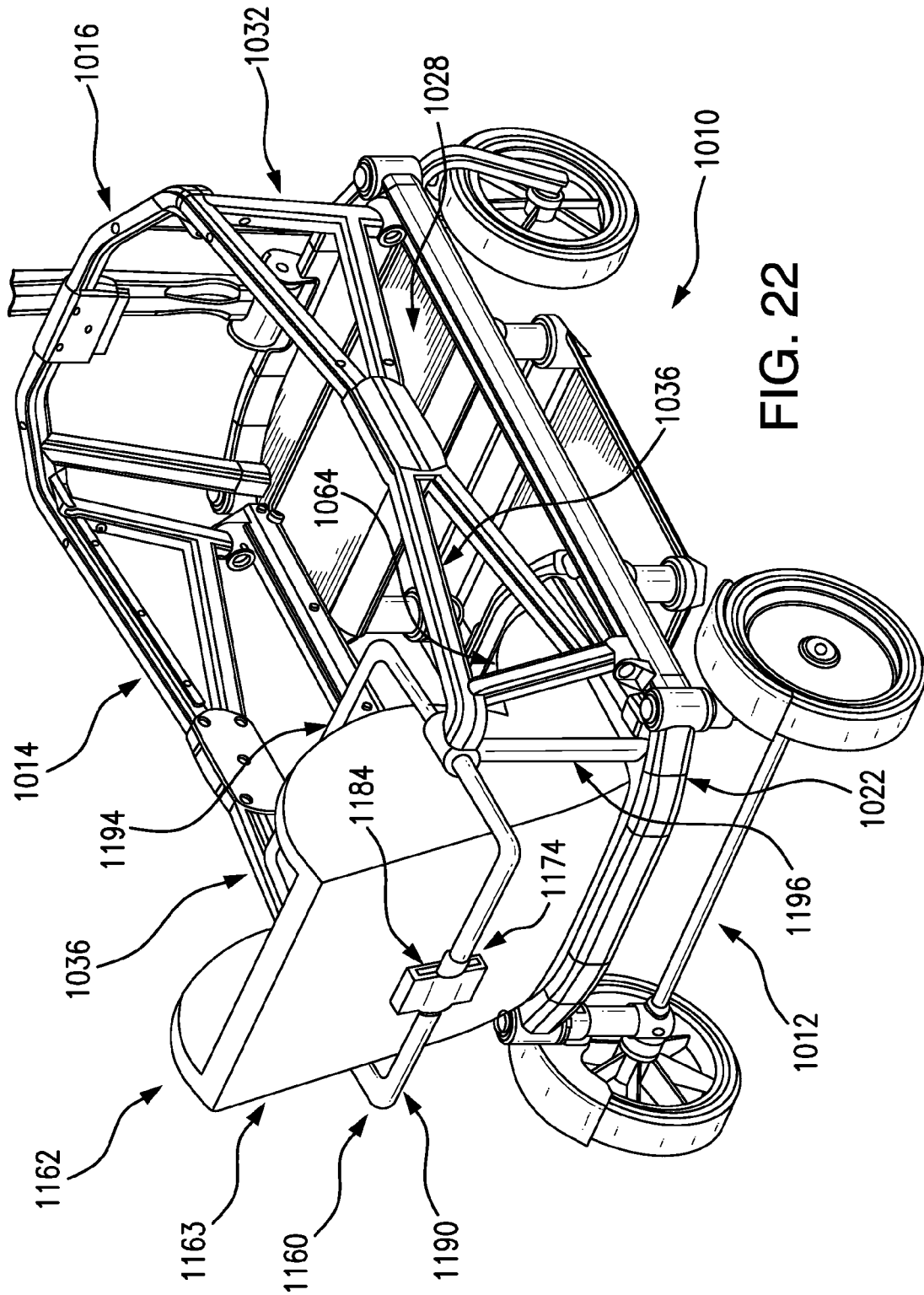
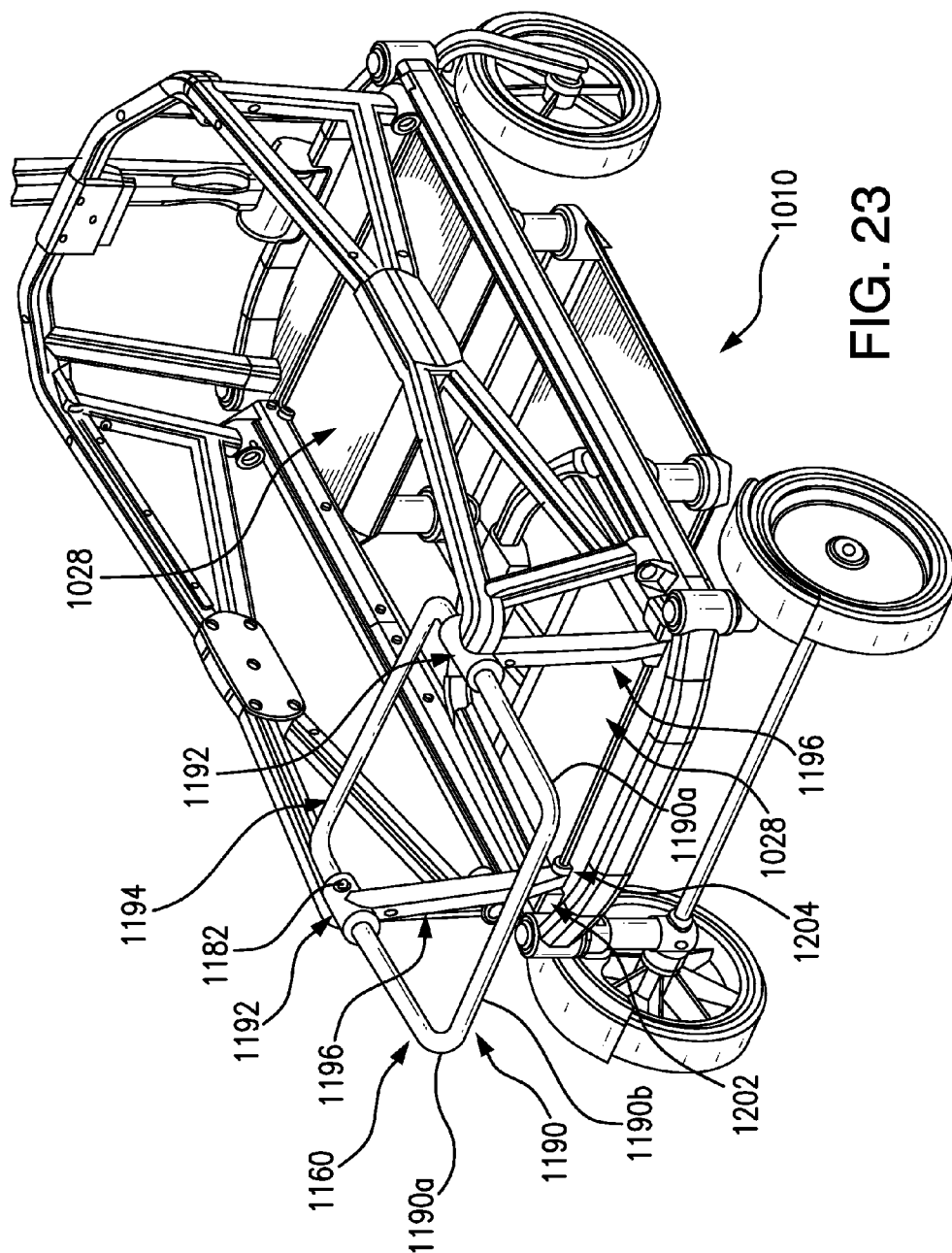


FIG. 21





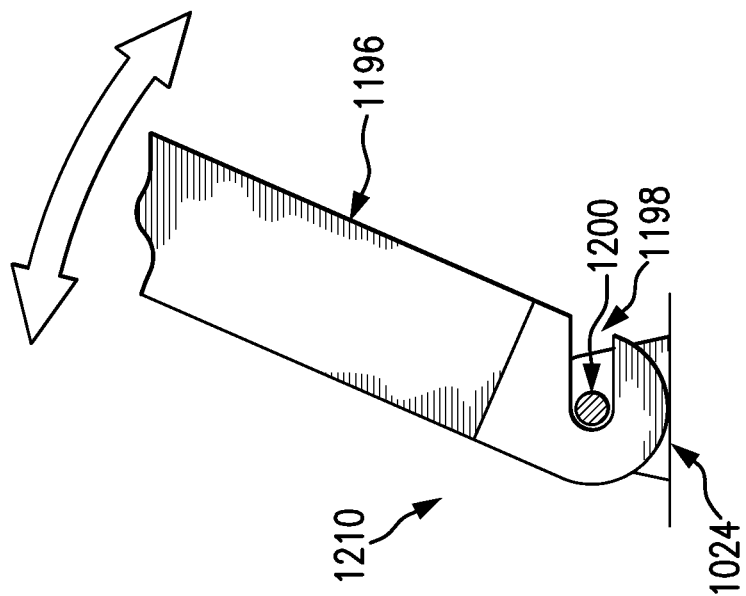


FIG. 25

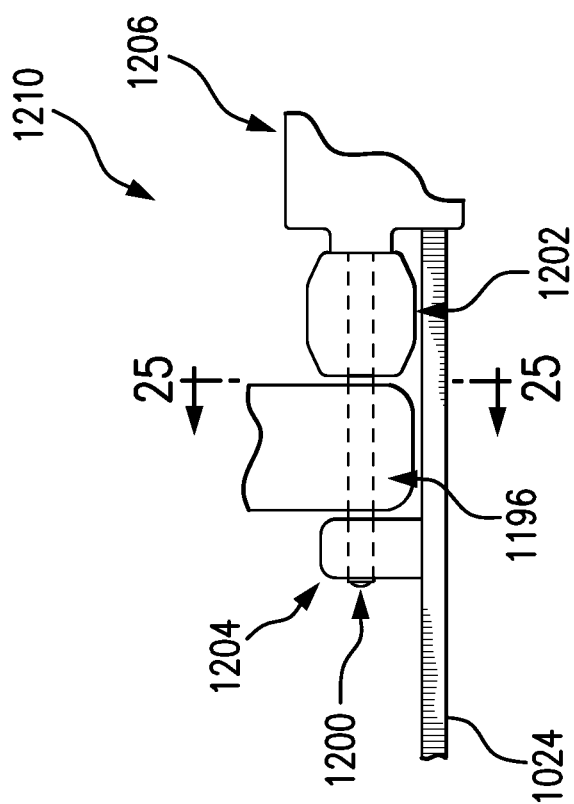


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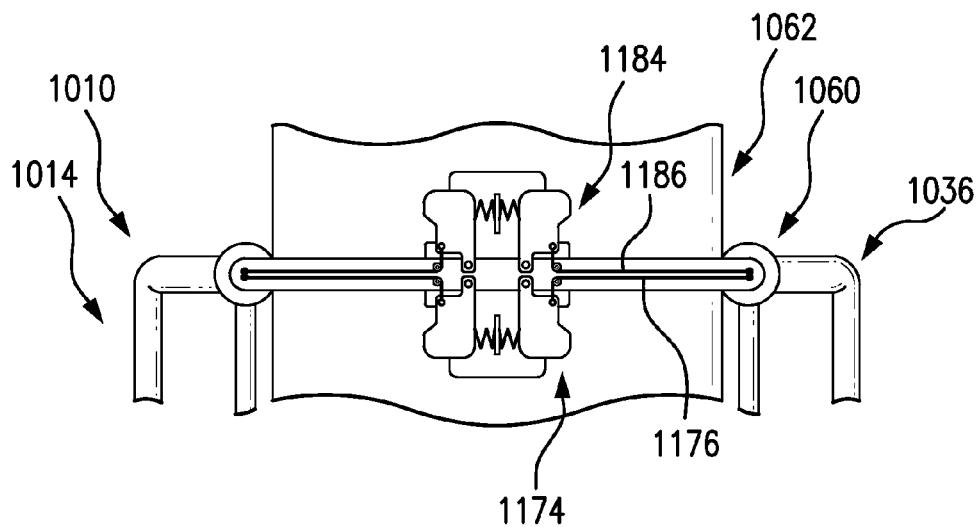


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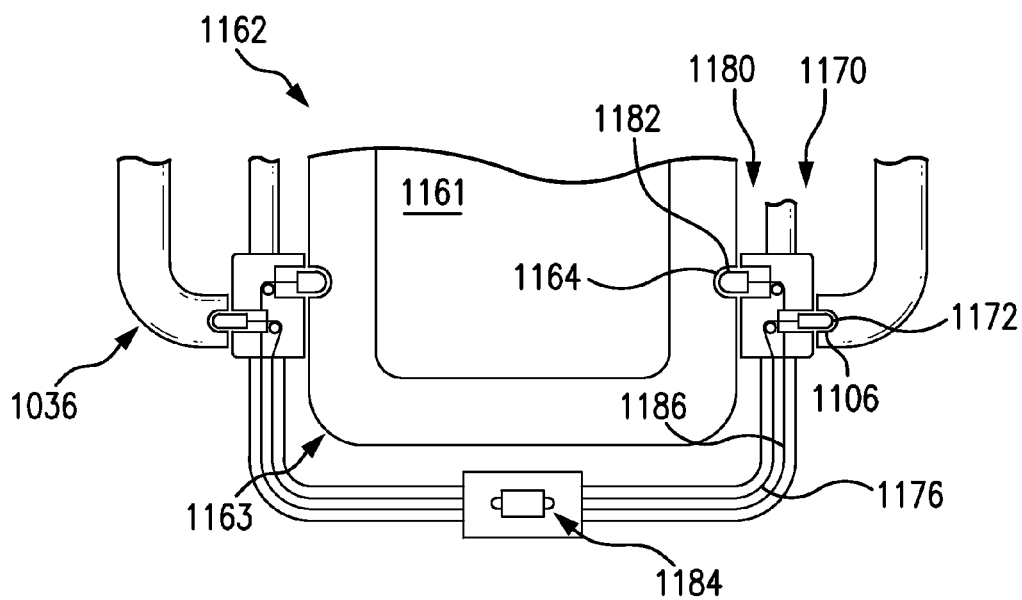


FIG. 27

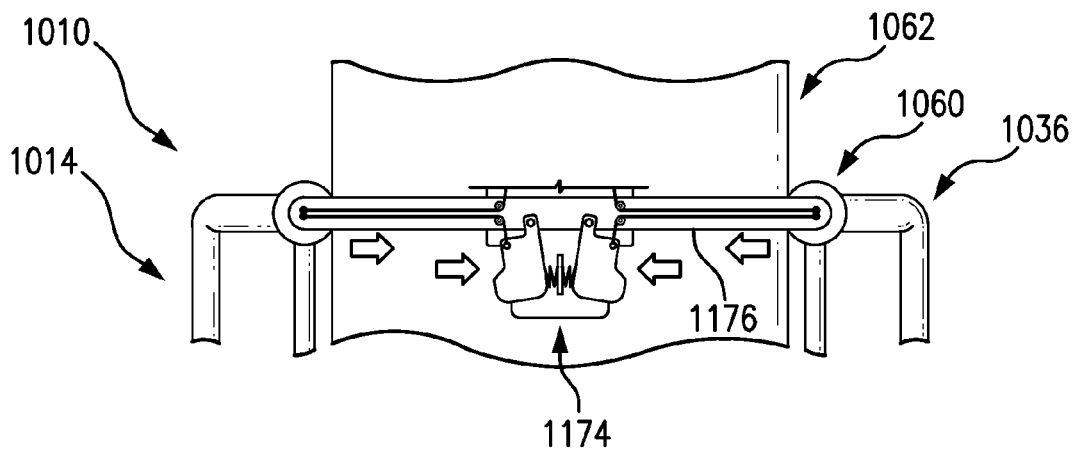


FIG. 28

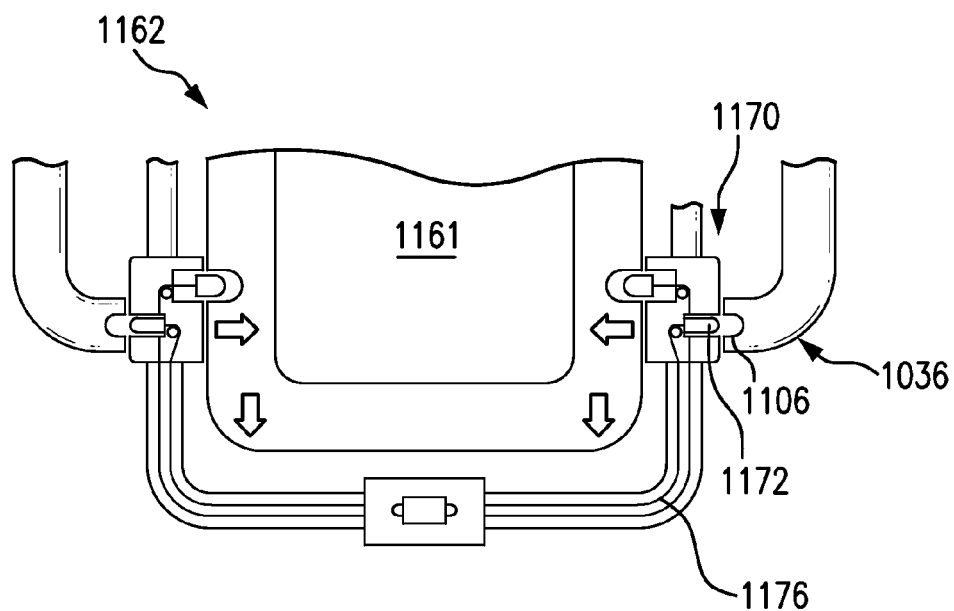


FIG. 29

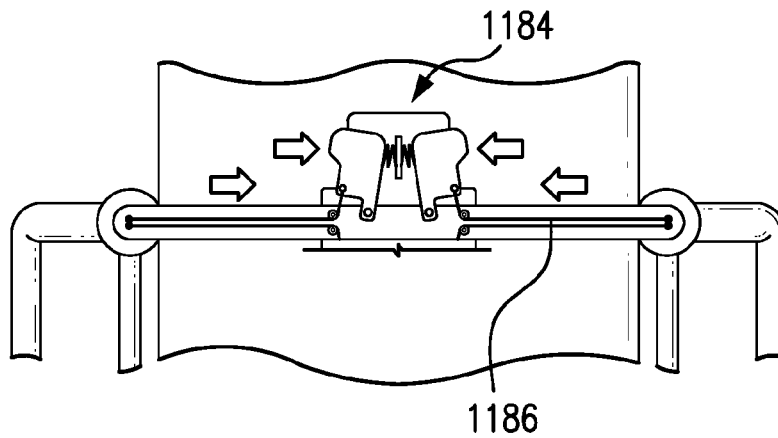


FIG. 30

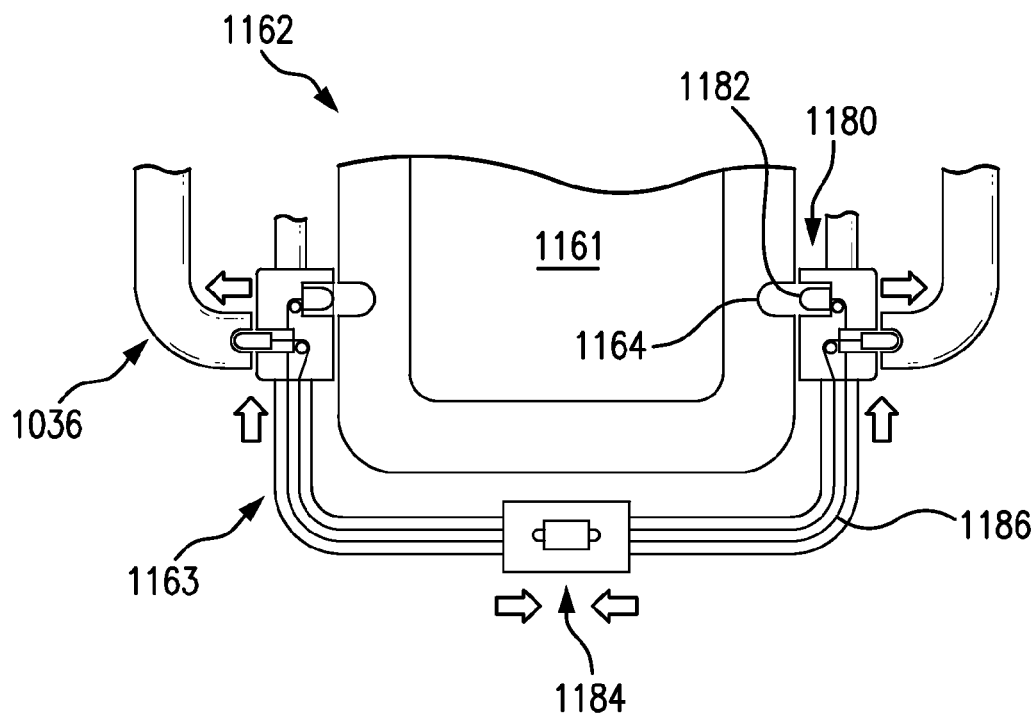


FIG. 31

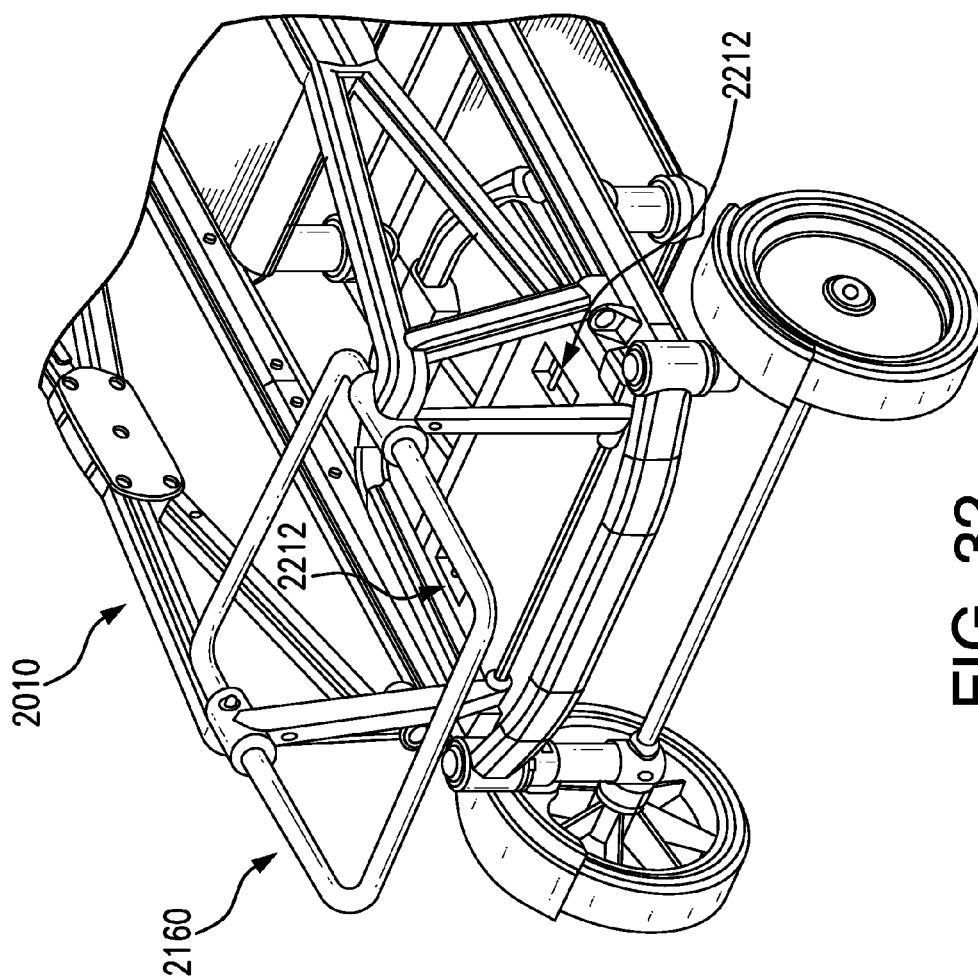


FIG. 32

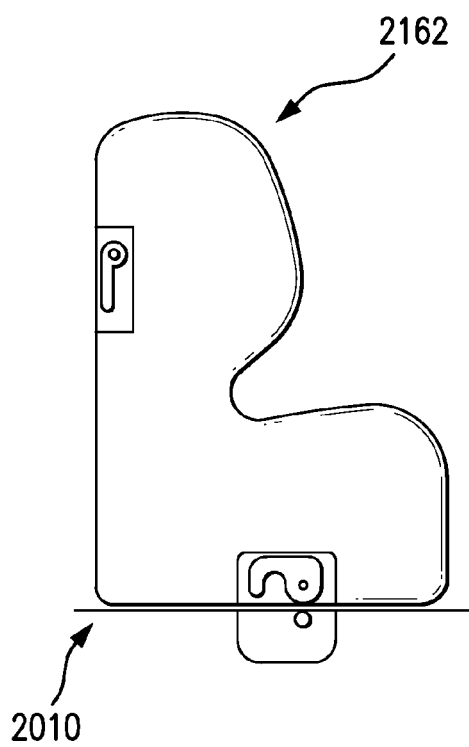


FIG. 33

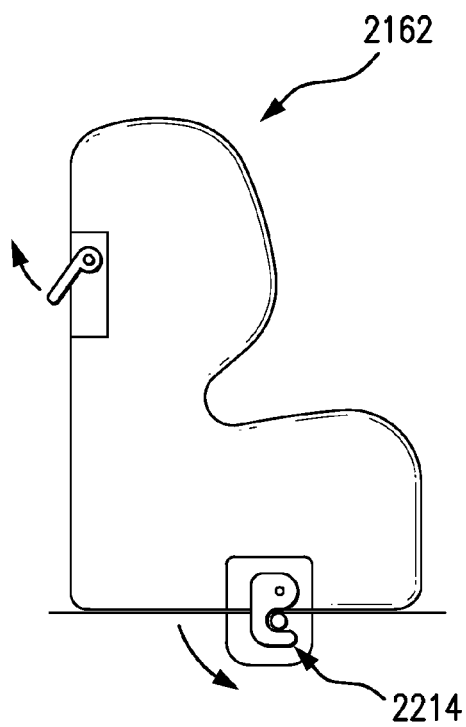


FIG. 34

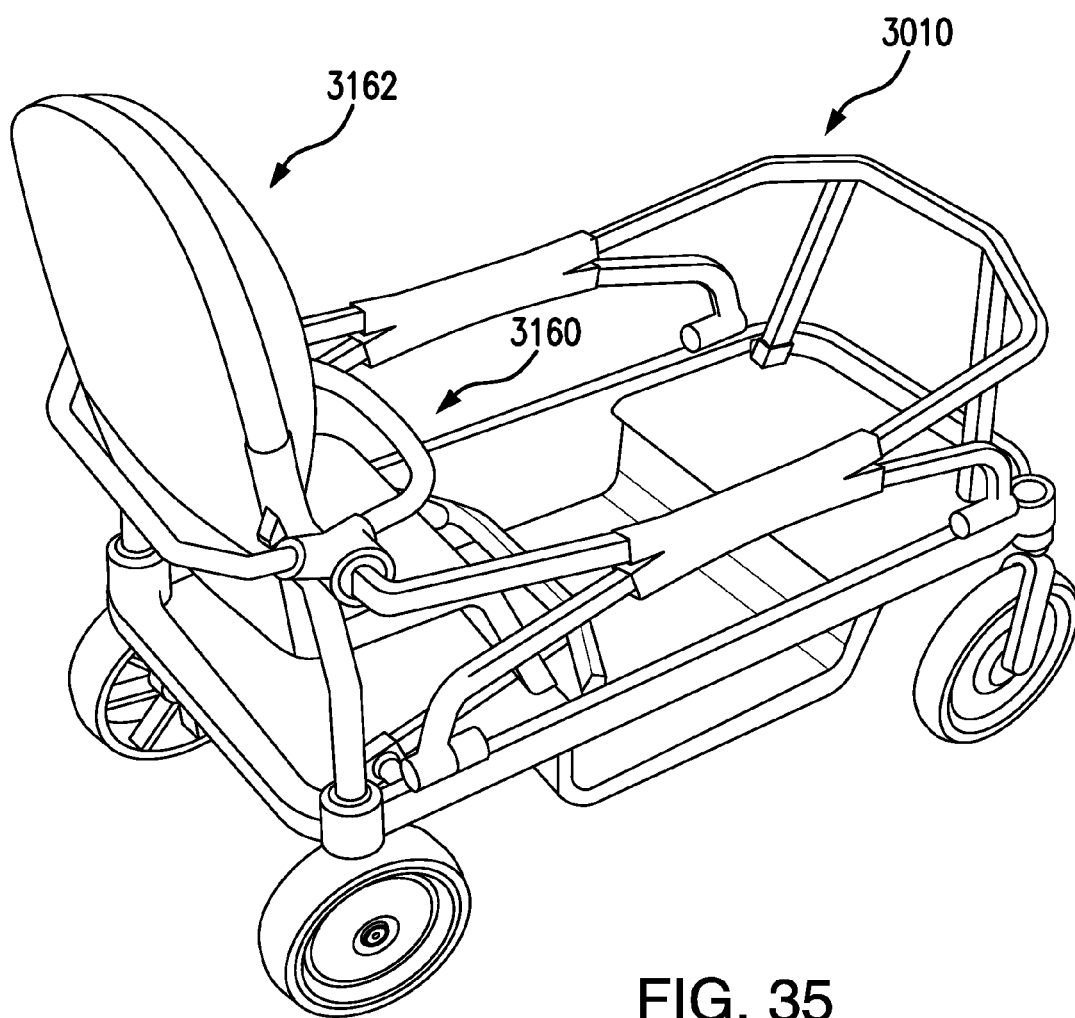


FIG. 35

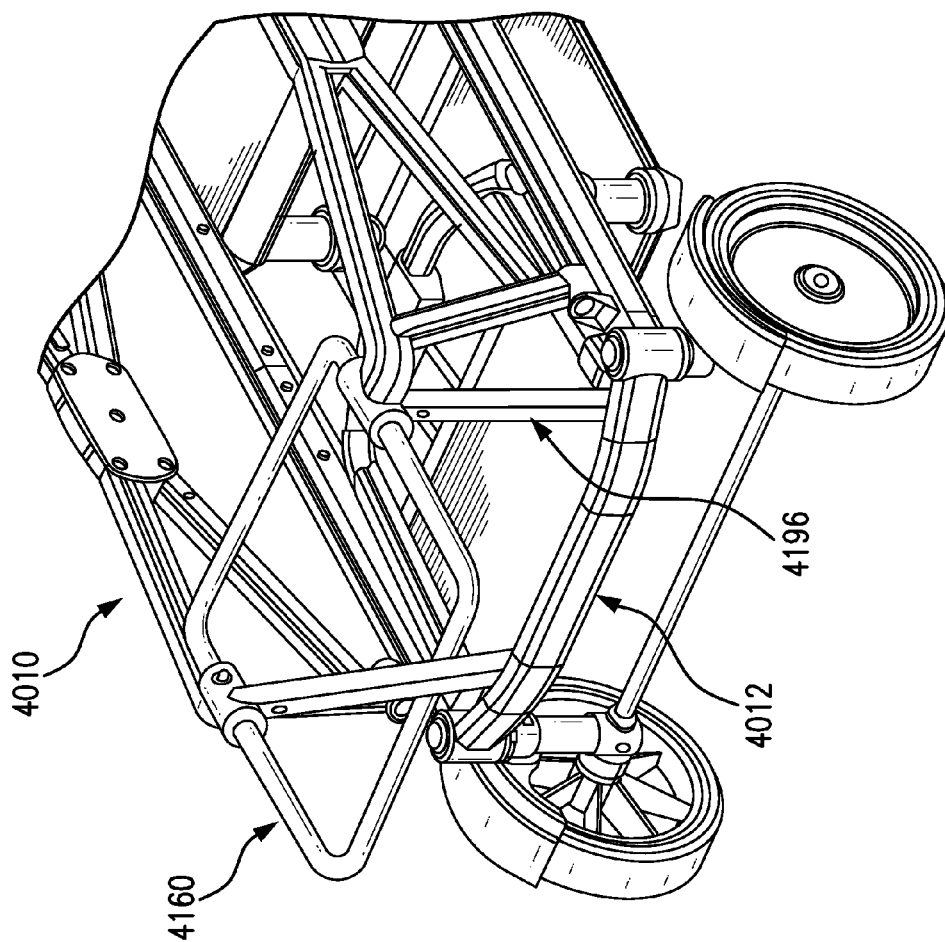


FIG. 36

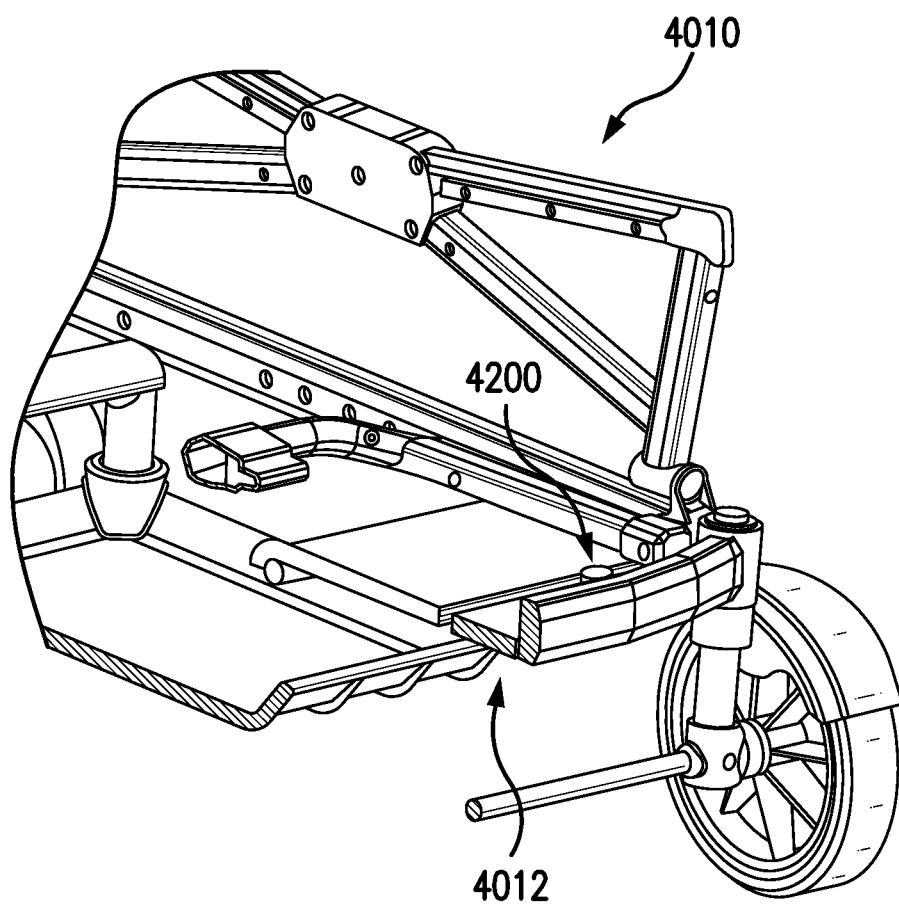


FIG. 37

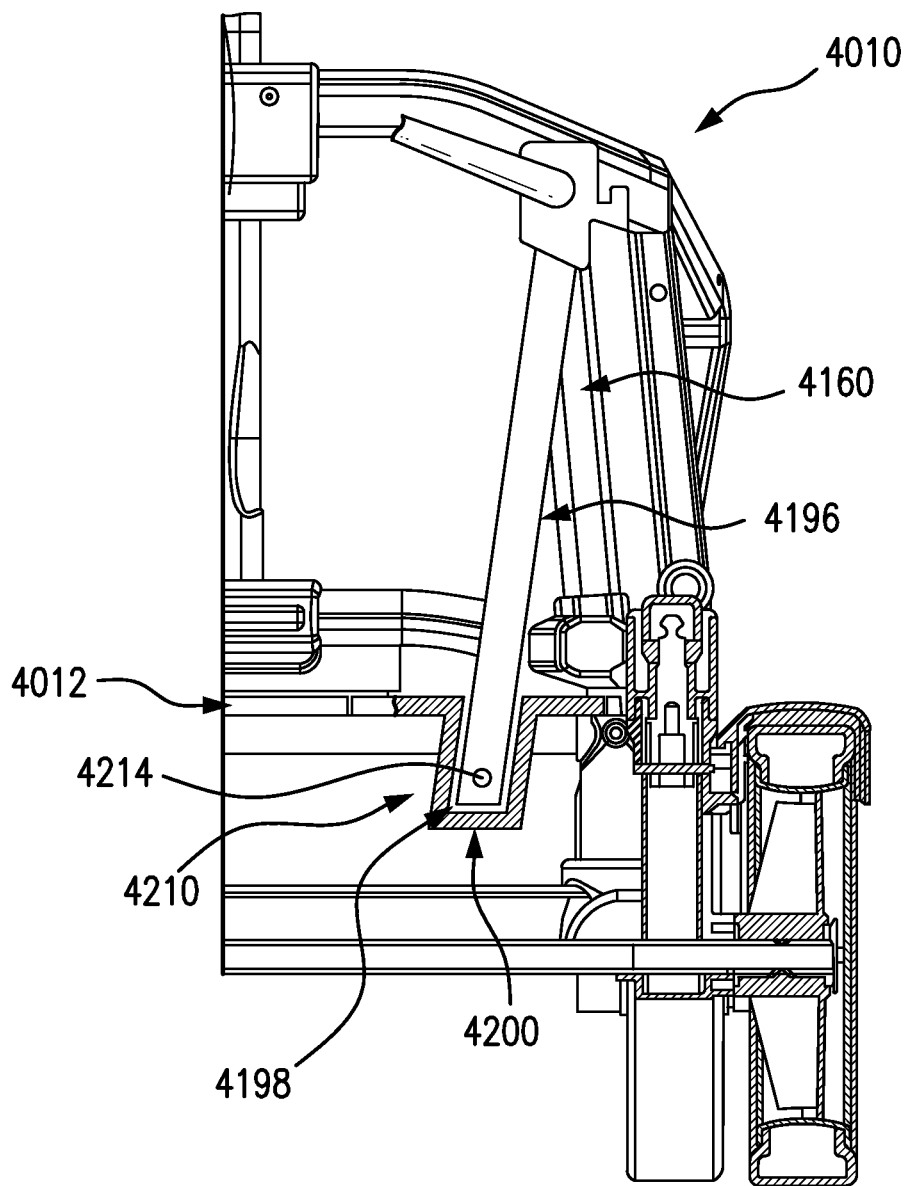


FIG. 38

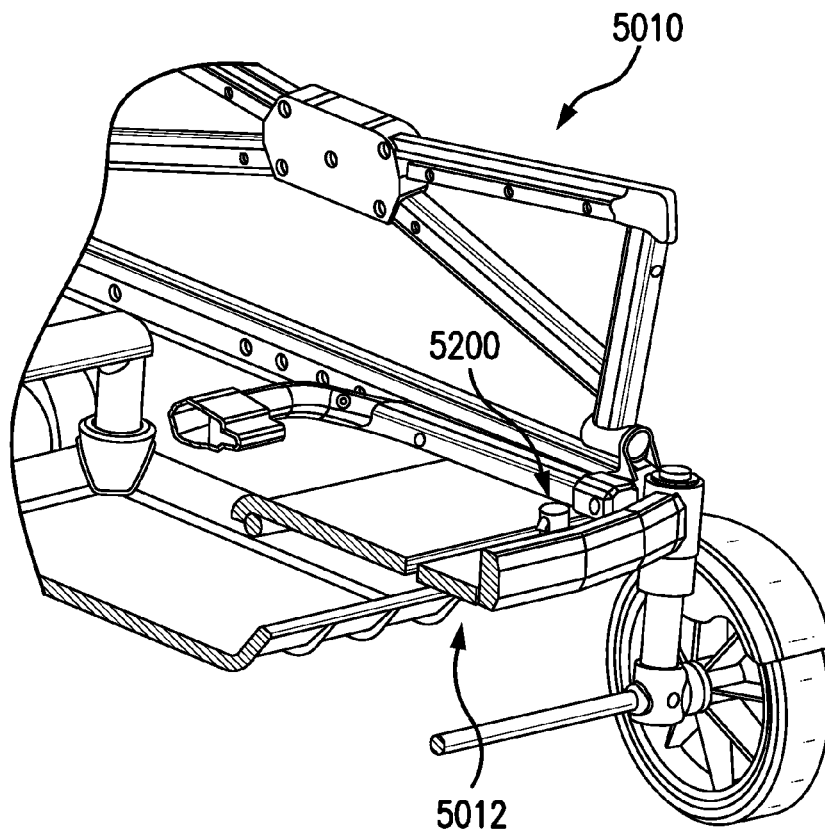


FIG. 39

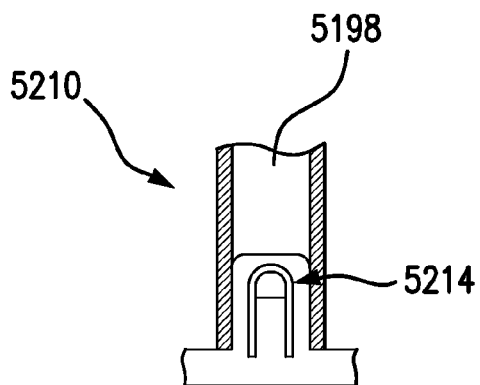


FIG. 40

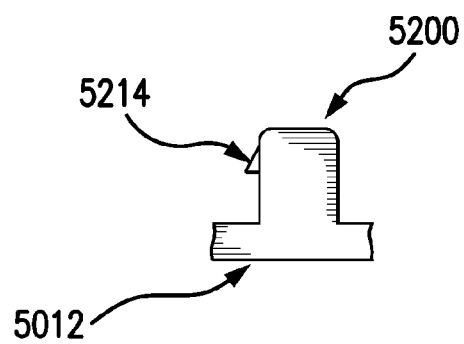
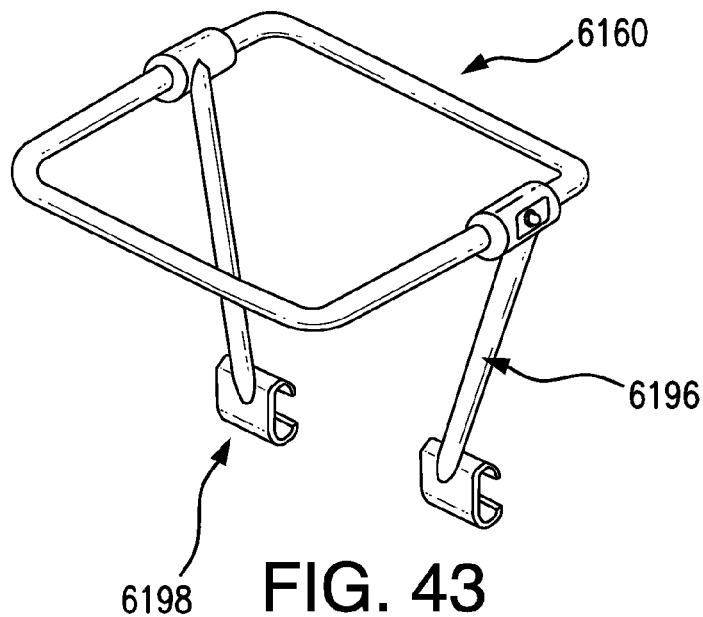
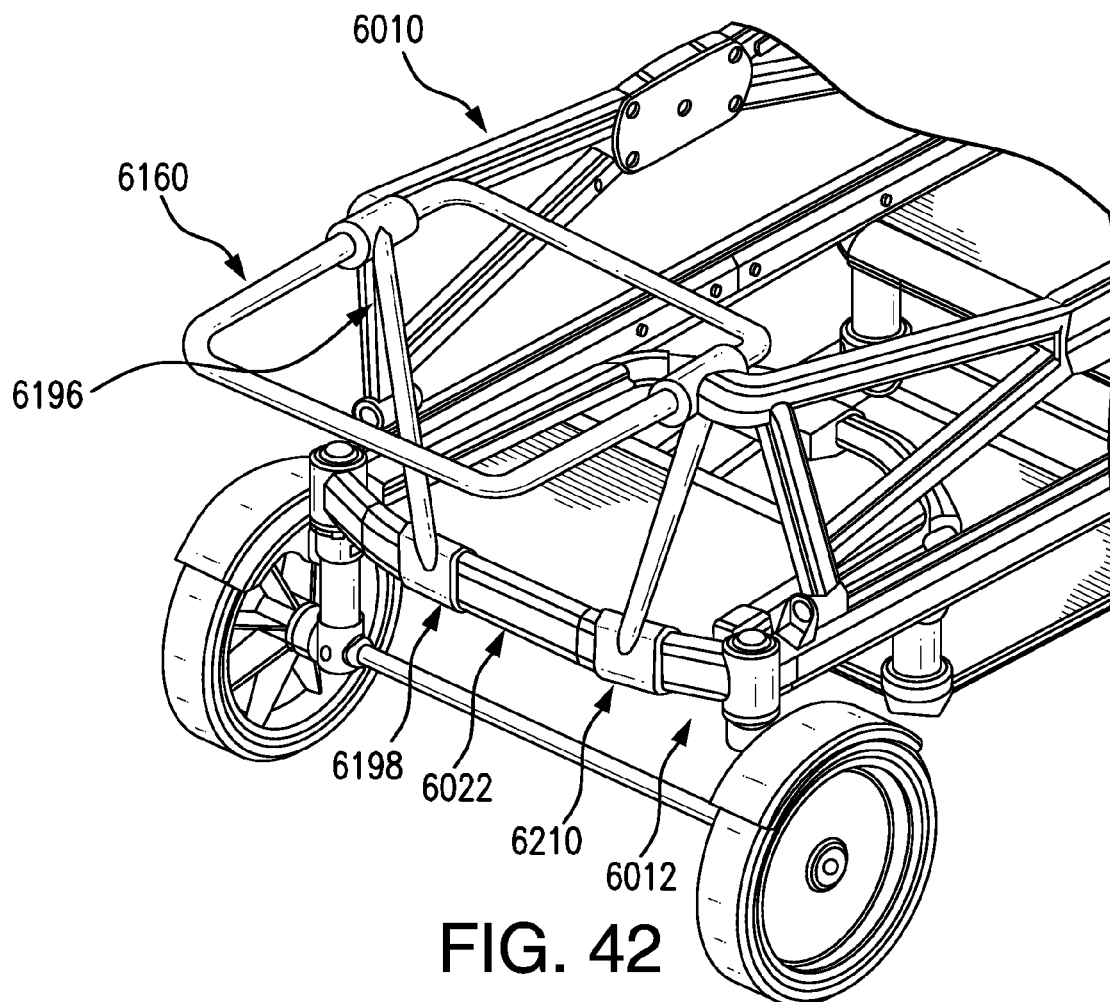


FIG. 41



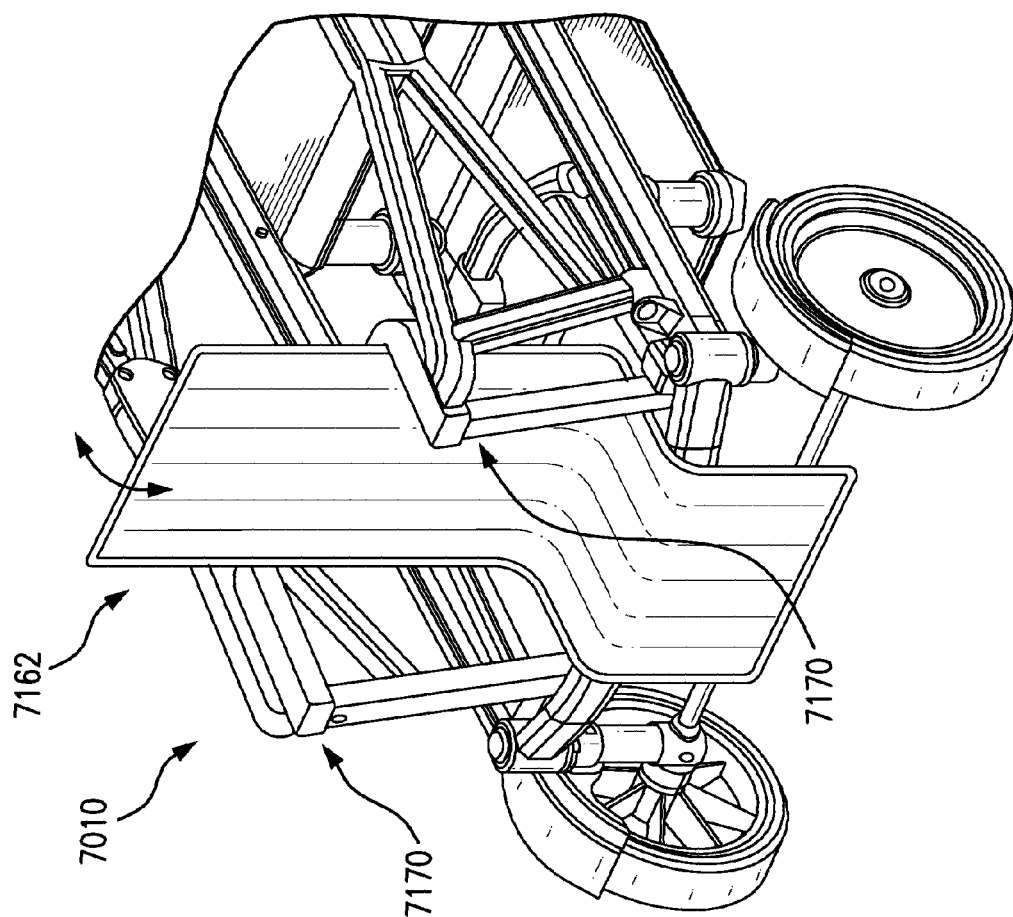


FIG. 44

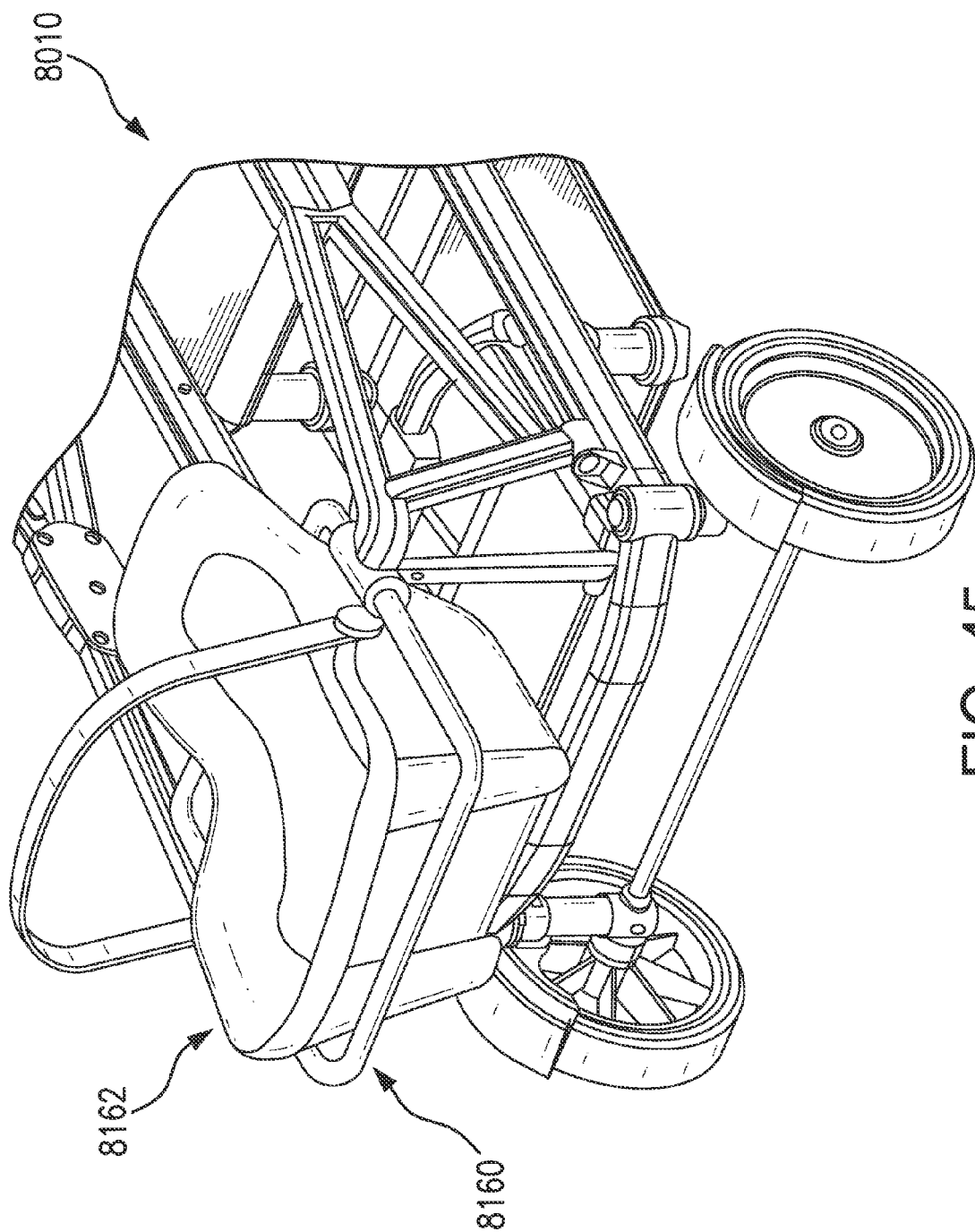


FIG. 45

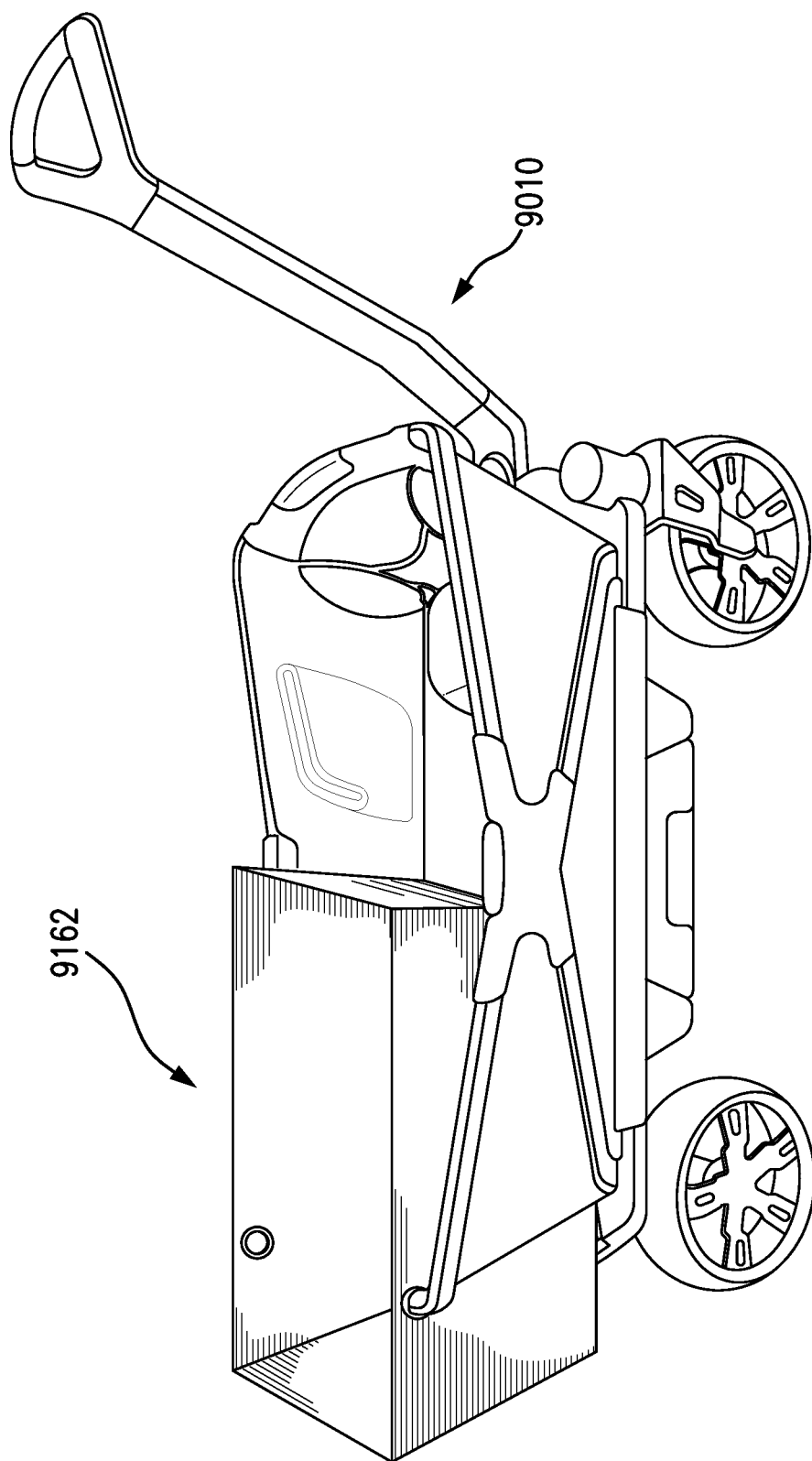


FIG. 46

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WAGON WITH DISPLACEABLE WALL FOR INSTALLING CHILD SEAT

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the priority benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/030,284 filed Jul. 29, 2014, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety for all purposes.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates generally to consumer-use wagons, and particularly to such wagons for multi-purpose use including carrying seated children and carrying other household cargo.

BACKGROUND

Conventional consumer-use wagons are commonly used for holding and carrying cargo such as children, their toys, beach items (e.g., chairs, towels, and sand buckets/shovels), and sports equipment (e.g., balls, bats, and helmets). Such wagons typically include a generally rectangular base and four generally rectangular upright walls forming an open-topped container, with a pull handle pivotally coupled to the base front, and with four wheels rotationally mounted to the base bottom. A traditional and well-known wagon of this type is the classic RADIO FLYER wagon.

While these wagons have their advantages, they also have some drawbacks. For example, for use to carry children they are generally uncomfortable for the carried children. To address this, some wagons are provided with built-in child seats. But these wagons are not as well-suited for smaller (infant or toddler) children or for other uses such as carrying beach items, sports equipment, and/or toys.

Accordingly, it can be seen that needs exist for improved features for consumer-use wagons for multi-purpose use. It is to the provision of solutions to these and other problems that the present invention is primarily directed.

SUMMARY

Generally described, the present invention relates to a wagon that includes a base and a peripheral wall arrangement that together form a container for cargo. The peripheral wall arrangement includes at least one pivot wall that pivots between an unfolded/upright use position and a folded/displaced storage position. A gang-operated latch system is typically provided for releasably securing the pivot wall to the two adjacent walls. The latch system includes a latch component on each respective adjacent wall that, when the pivot wall is folded down out of the way, are operable to releasably engage with a cooperating latch component of a car seat, a stroller seat, or an adapter for a car seat and/or a stroller seat. Such a seat adapter in turn includes latch components for releasably securing a car seat and/or a stroller seat. In this way, the pivot wall can be displaced from its upright use position and in its place can be provided seating for a child.

In other aspects, the invention relates to a wagon that is adapted for use with such a seat adapter, a seat adapter that is adapted for use with such a wagon, and a child seat that is adapted for use with such a wagon and/or such a seat adapter. And in other aspects, the invention relates to a method of seating a child in a wagon, including displacing

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a wall of the wagon and installing in its place a child seat mounted to the wagon either directly or indirectly using a seat adapter.

The specific techniques and structures employed to improve over the drawbacks of the prior devices and accomplish the advantages described herein will become apparent from the following detailed description of example embodiments and the appended drawings and claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a wagon according to a first example embodiment of the present invention, shown with its peripheral sidewalls and endwalls as well as its pull handle in an unfolded position for use.

FIG. 2 is a side view of the wagon of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a front view of the wagon of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a top view of the wagon of FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 shows the wagon of FIG. 2 with its peripheral sidewalls and endwalls as well as its pull handle in a folded position for storage and transport.

FIG. 6 is a front view of the wagon of FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a top view of the wagon of FIG. 5.

FIG. 8 shows the wagon of FIG. 1 with its front endwall folded down during a step of a collapsing method.

FIG. 9 shows the wagon of FIG. 8 with its rear endwall folded down during a further step of the collapsing method.

FIG. 10 shows the wagon of FIG. 9 with its right sidewall folded down during a further step of the collapsing method.

FIG. 11 shows the wagon of FIG. 10 with its left sidewall folded down during a further step of the collapsing method.

FIG. 12 shows the wagon of FIG. 10 with its pull handle folded down to complete the collapsing method.

FIG. 13 is a perspective view of the wagon of FIG. 1, showing covers of its peripheral walls and including minor design variations.

FIG. 14 is a cross-sectional view of a latch system for releasably securing the peripheral walls of the collapsible wagon of FIG. 1 in the use position, showing the latch system in a locked position.

FIG. 15 is a schematic diagram of the latch system of FIG. 14, shown in the locked position securing the peripheral walls in the use position.

FIG. 16 shows the latch system of FIG. 14 in the unlocked position releasing the peripheral walls for pivoting to the stored position.

FIG. 17 is a detail schematic diagram of the latch system of FIG. 14, showing one of the endwalls being pivoted toward one of the sidewalls.

FIG. 18 shows the latch system of FIG. 17 with the pivoting endwall engaging and resiliently deflecting the sidewall.

FIG. 19 shows the latch system of FIG. 18 with the pivoted endwall releasably locked to the deflected the sidewall.

FIG. 20 is a top view of a front portion of the wagon showing the latch system and the endwall in the pivoting position of FIG. 18.

FIG. 21 is an end view of the latch system and the endwall of FIG. 20.

FIG. 22 is a perspective view of a wagon according to a second example embodiment, shown with its rear endwall folded down and with a seat adapter and an upright car seat mounted in its place.

FIG. 23 shows the wagon and seat adapter of FIG. 22, with the seat removed to reveal details of the wagon and seat adapter, and without the latch actuator for simplicity.

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FIG. 24 is a rear end view of a lower portion of a latch system releasably securing the seat adapter to the wagon of FIG. 23.

FIG. 25 is a cross-sectional view of the latch-system lower portion taken at line 24-24 of FIG. 24.

FIG. 26 is a rear-view schematic diagram of an upper portion of the latch system releasably securing the seat adapter to the wagon and the seat of FIG. 22.

FIG. 27 is a top-view schematic diagram of the latch-system upper portion of FIG. 26.

FIG. 28 shows the latch-system upper portion of FIG. 26, with the latch system operated to release the seat adapter from the wagon.

FIG. 29 shows the latch-system upper portion of FIG. 27, with the latch system operated to release the seat adapter from the wagon.

FIG. 30 shows the latch-system upper portion of FIG. 26, with the latch system operated to release the seat from the seat adapter.

FIG. 31 shows the latch-system upper portion of FIG. 27, with the latch system operated to release the seat from the seat adapter.

FIG. 32 is a perspective view of a portion of a wagon according to a third example embodiment, shown with its rear endwall folded down and a seat adapter mounted in its place.

FIG. 33 is a side-view schematic diagram of a lower portion of a latch system releasably securing the seat to the wagon of FIG. 32, shown in an unlocked position.

FIG. 34 shows the latch-system lower portion of FIG. 33 in a locked position.

FIG. 35 is a perspective view of a wagon according to a fourth example embodiment, shown with its rear endwall folded down and with a seat adapter and a stroller seat mounted in its place.

FIG. 36 is a perspective view of a portion of a wagon according to a fifth example embodiment, shown with its rear endwall folded down and with a seat adapter mounted in its place.

FIG. 37 is a perspective view of the wagon of FIG. 36, shown with a portion cut away, and showing a lower portion of a latch system for releasably securing the seat adapter to the wagon.

FIG. 38 is a rear end view of the wagon of FIG. 37, in partial cross section to better show the latch-system lower portion.

FIG. 39 is a perspective view of a portion of a wagon according to a sixth example embodiment, shown with a portion cut away, and shown with its rear endwall folded down and with a seat adapter mounted in its place.

FIG. 40 is a detail side view, in partial cross section, of a lower portion of a latch system releasably securing the seat adapter to the wagon of FIG. 39.

FIG. 41 is an end view of a wagon portion of the latch-system lower portion of FIG. 40.

FIG. 42 is a perspective view of a portion of a wagon according to a seventh example embodiment, shown with its rear endwall folded down and with a seat adapter mounted in its place.

FIG. 43 is a perspective of the seat adapter of FIG. 42.

FIG. 44 is a perspective view of a portion of a wagon according to an eighth example embodiment, shown with its rear endwall folded down and with a stroller seat mounted in its place directly to the wagon without an interposed seat adapter.

FIG. 45 is a perspective view of a portion of a wagon according to a ninth example embodiment, shown with its

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rear endwall folded down and with a seat adapter and an infant carrier seat mounted in its place.

FIG. 46 is a perspective view of a portion of a wagon according to a tenth example embodiment, shown with its rear endwall folded down and with a storage container mounted in its place.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXAMPLE EMBODIMENTS

Generally described, the present invention relates to wagons that are at least partially collapsible by having at least one wall that is repositionable between a folded storage position and an unfolded use position. In typical commercial embodiments, the wagons are consumer-use wagons of the type commonly used for holding and carrying household cargo such as children, toys, beach items (e.g., chairs, towels, and sand buckets/shovels), sports equipment (e.g., balls, bats, and helmets), gardening/yard items (e.g., flowers, sod, trowels, and shovels), and do-it-yourself project items (e.g., for crafts, yard use, and home repairs). In other embodiments, the wagons are other types of wheeled transport containers that a caretaker of a child would consider using to carry the child.

Turning now to the drawings, FIGS. 1-21 show a consumer-use wagon 10 according to a first example embodiment of the present invention. The wagon 10 of this embodiment is detailed herein primarily to disclose an example wagon that can be adapted and used with the child-seating feature described below.

Referring particularly to FIGS. 1-4, the wagon 10 includes a base 12, two opposing upright sidewalls 14, two opposing upright endwalls 16, a pull handle 18, and wheels 20. The sidewalls 14 and the endwalls 16 extend upward (including bowed outward and not necessarily vertical) from the base 12 to cooperatively form an open-topped container for the cargo. The sidewalls 14 are typically longer than the endwalls 16 so that the resulting container is generally rectangular (in plan view). It should be noted that the sidewalls 14 and the endwalls 16 are sometimes referred to collectively herein as the peripheral walls 14/16 for convenience.

In the depicted embodiment, the base 12, the sidewalls 14, and the endwalls 16 are all generally rectangular and made of lightweight and strong plastic and metal, though in other embodiments they are provided in other shapes and/or made of composite or other materials, as is well-known in the art. The pull handle 18 is pivotally coupled to the base 12 at its front end so that it pivots between a folded storage position and an unfolded use position for pulling the wagon 10. And the wheels 20 are rotationally mounted to the base at its bottom surface, for example four wheels can be provided for supporting and rolling the wagon 10 as depicted. These aspects of the basic underlying design of the wagon 10 are conventional and well-known, so further details are not provided for brevity and clarity.

The base 12 of this embodiment includes a peripheral frame 22 that supports front and rear seat-pan panels 24, a footrest panel 26 between the seat-pans, and front and rear seatback panels 28. The seat-pans 24, the footrest 26, and the seatbacks 28 cooperatively form seats for children to sit in when riding in the wagon 10. The base frame 22 can be made of generally rectangular tubular metal (as depicted), solid rectangular bars or cylindrical rods, or other conventional structural members. The footrest 26 can be supported by and suspended from the seat-pans 24 by support members

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(e.g., similar structural members) **30**. In other embodiments, the wagon is provided without the seats, or the seats are removable.

The depicted seatbacks **28** are pivotally mounted to the base **12**, for example by conventional hinges to the seat-pans **24** as depicted, so that they pivot between a folded storage position generally flat against the seat-pans for compact storage and an unfolded use position generally upright for supporting a child's back when seated on the respective seat-pan. In some embodiments, the seatbacks **28** are also coupled to the endwalls **16** so that they pivot together, and in such embodiments the pivotal mounting to the base **12** can be eliminated. Details of the pivoting of the endwalls **16** are described below.

In the depicted embodiment, the base **12** has fixed peripheral dimensions, that is, it does not fold or otherwise collapse into a smaller footprint, that is, length and/or width (in plan views), or into a shorter height (in elevation views). In particular, the base frame **22** typically is rigid for structural strength (it has fixed dimensions of length and width as well as height) and does not include any hinges, pivots, swivels, or other joints that permit it to fold or otherwise collapse into a smaller arrangement. In other embodiments, the base frame includes such joints to permit folding into a compact arrangement for storage.

In addition, the sidewalls **14** and the endwalls **16** of the depicted embodiment each include a respective support frame **32** and **34**. The sidewall frames **32** each include one or more (e.g., the depicted two) upper frame members **36** and the endwall frames **34** each include one or more (e.g., the depicted one) upper frame member **38**, with these upper frame members cooperating to define a peripheral frame extending continuously about the wagon **10**. And the sidewall frames **32** each include one or more (e.g., the depicted two) connecting frame members **40** and the endwall frames **34** each include one or more (e.g., the depicted two) connecting frame members **42**, with these connecting frame members extending between the base frame **22** and their respective upper frame members **36** and **38**. As such, the connecting frame members **40** and **42** extend generally upright, though not necessarily vertical, as can be seen by the steeply-sloped sidewall connecting frame members and the gently-sloped endwall connecting frame members of the depicted embodiment. The sidewall and endwall support frames **32** and **34** can be made of generally rectangular tubular metal (as depicted), solid rectangular bars or cylindrical rods, or other conventional structural members.

The sidewall connecting frame members **42** can be connected to the respective sidewall upper frame members **36** by a frame connector **44**. In the depicted embodiment, with each sidewall frame **32** including two upper frame members **36** and two connecting frame members **42**, the frame members are positioned in a generally X-shaped arrangement. And the frame connector **44** includes four connections arranged so that a front one of the sidewall upper frame members **36** is generally aligned with a rear one of the sidewall connecting frame members **42**, and a rear one of the sidewall upper frame members is generally aligned with a front one of the sidewall connecting frame members.

In other embodiments, a single continuous sidewall upper frame member is provided and a single continuous sidewall connecting frame member is provided, with bends for example in their middle portions, and with the frame connector connecting the two frame members together in the same generally X-shaped and aligned arrangement. And in still other embodiments, the sidewall and/or endwall frames are provided in other forms, for example each can be

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provided by a single frame member that extends along and defines the wagon top and that bends downward at the corners, thereby forming an inverted and wide U. It will be understood that other configurations of sidewall and/or endwall frames (e.g., O-frames, H-frames, W-frames, M-frames, T-frames, V-frames, and the like) can be selected by persons of ordinary skill in the art to provide the functionality described herein, and such other configurations are contemplated by and within the scope of the invention.

Furthermore, the sidewalls **14** and the endwalls **16** of the depicted embodiment each include a respective cover **46** and **48** (see FIG. **13**) mounted to and supported by their respective support frames **32** and **34**. The covers **46** and **48** are typically not mounted to each other (or to other of the frame members) to permit them to pivot with their respective frame members, as described below. The covers **46** and **48** are typically provided by sheets of a flexible material such as woven or non-woven plastic, cotton, or a blend thereof. In other embodiments, the peripheral sidewalls and/or the endwalls include the frames but not the covers, they include rigid wall panels without structural frame members, or they are provided by other conventional peripheral structural wall elements. It will be understood that the term "wall" as used herein is intended to be broadly construed to include the depicted frames **32** and **34**, as well as other similar structures, with or without covers, and not just solid one-piece panels. In addition, in some embodiments the base **12** includes footrest side covers **47** for the areas under the base frame and above the footrest (see FIG. **13**).

Referring additionally to FIGS. **5-12**, the wagon **10** includes features that permit the peripheral walls **14/16** to be pivotally repositioned between their unfolded use positions (FIGS. **1-4**) and their folded storage positions (FIGS. **5-7** and **12**). In particular, the wagon **10** includes pivotal couplings **50** and **52** that pivotally mount the peripheral sidewalls **14** and endwalls **16**, respectively, to the base **12**, and a gang-operated latch system **54** including latches **56** and actuators **58** for releasably locking the peripheral walls in the use position. For example, the pivotal couplings **50** and **52** can be mounted to the frame **22** of the base **12**, as depicted, or to another part of the base such as the seat-pans **24**. The pivotal couplings **50** and **52** and the latch system **54** can be provided by conventional components known in the art (e.g., pivot-pin couplings and snap-fit latches), or they can be provided by innovative components described below.

The general operation of the pivotal couplings **50** and **52** and the latch system **54** to reposition the wagon **10** between the unfolded use position and the folded storage position is shown in FIGS. **8-12**. With the wagon **10** in the use position of FIG. **1**, one of the latch actuators **58** (e.g., the depicted front one) is operated to actuate the respective latches **56** from their locked positions to their unlocked positions in which the respective endwall **16** is released from securement in its use position. Then that endwall **16** is pivoted, about its pivotal coupling **52**, downward and inward to its storage position adjacent (against or almost against) the base **12**, as shown in FIG. **8**. Then the other latch actuator **58** (e.g., the depicted rear one) is operated to actuate its latches **56** from their locked positions to their unlocked positions, and that endwall **16** is then pivoted, about its pivotal coupling **52**, downward and inward to its storage position adjacent the base **12**, as shown in FIG. **9**. Of course, both latch actuators **58** can be operated at the same time and/or both endwalls **16** can be pivoted at the same time, if desired. And of course the sequence can be performed in the opposite order, first releasing the rear endwall then the front one, if desired. In

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other embodiments, each latch includes a dedicated actuator or all latches are operated by a single actuator.

Next, one of the released sidewalls **14** is pivoted, about its pivotal coupling **50**, downward and inward to its storage position adjacent the base **12**, as shown in FIG. **10**. Then the other released sidewalls **14** is pivoted, about its pivotal coupling **50**, downward and inward to its storage position adjacent the base **12**, as shown in FIG. **11**. In the depicted embodiment, the latches **56** releasably secure the sidewalls **14** and the endwalls together in the use position, so operating the latch actuators **58** releases the sidewalls to pivot and not just the endwalls. In other embodiments, the latches secure the sidewalls and the endwalls to the base, so separate actuators are operated to release the sidewalls. And in yet other embodiments, the actuators are mounted on the sidewalls instead of the endwalls, for example at the front or rear ends thereof for ease of joint operation.

Finally, the handle **18** is pivoted down to its storage position, as shown in of FIG. **12**. The wagon **10** is now in a much more compact arrangement for storage and transport, with its height (excluding the handle) reduced by about half in the embodiment shown. In some embodiments, a handle-storage latch is provided to releasably secure the handle in its storage position, thereby also retaining the endwalls **16** and the sidewalls **14** (underneath the retained handled) in their storage positions. And in some embodiments, the wheels **20** and/or the footrest **26** are removable or foldable relative to the base **12** for further compactness, though details of such features are not provided herein for brevity.

It should be noted that in the depicted embodiment the endwall pivotal couplings **152** have pivot axes **153** positioned lower than (e.g., subjacent) pivot axes **151** of the sidewall pivotal couplings **150** (see FIGS. **1-2**). This enables the endwalls **16** to be folded down generally flat and the sidewalls **14** to then be folded down on top of them and still be arranged generally flat for a compact configuration in the storage position (see FIGS. **5-6**). In other embodiments, this is reversed, with the sidewall pivots lower than the endwall pivots so the endwalls can fold generally flat over the sidewalls.

The pivotal couplings **50** and **52** can be of a conventional type or a new type. For example the pivotal couplings **50** can be the "pinchless" type disclosed in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/444,380, filed Jul. 28, 2014, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. Typically, two of the pivotal couplings **50** or **52** are provided for each corresponding sidewall **14** and endwall **16**, though more or fewer can be used as may be desired.

The pivotal couplings **50** each include an anchor **60** and a pivot **62** that pivots relative to the anchor (see, e.g., FIG. **2**). The anchor **60** is fixedly mounted to the base **12**, for example it can be mounted to the base frame member **22** by a bracket, or it can be mounted by a weld, a strap, bolts, pins, or another conventional mounting or fastener. The pivot **62** is fixedly mounted to the respective sidewall **14**, for example it can be mounted to the sidewall connecting frame member **40** by a weld, or it can be mounted by a strap, a bracket, bolts, pins, or another conventional mounting or fastener.

Referring additionally to FIGS. **14-21**, details of the latch system **54** of the depicted embodiment will now be provided. The latch system **54** is innovative in that it provides for quickly and easily releasing the peripheral walls **14/16** for folding to the storage position and it provides for robustness and minimized loose play when the peripheral walls are secured in the use position. In some embodiments, the basic latch design is used without also including the

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minimized-play design. And in other embodiments, the minimized-play design is included with a different latch design.

In the depicted embodiment, the wagon **10** includes two latch systems **54**, each including two latches **56** controlled by one actuator **58**, and each releasably securing the ends of its respective endwall **16** to the corresponding ends of the two sidewalls **14** in the use position. The latches **56** are typically located at upper portions **104** and **106** of the sidewalls **14** and endwalls **16**, respectively, for example at the upper frame members **36** and **38**, to provide strength to the peripheral walls when secured together in the use position. As such, the latches **56** are generally located at the four upper corners of the wagon **10** in the unfolded use position, in which each of the endwalls **16** is adjacent to the two sidewalls **14** with the respective endwall upper portions **106** adjacent the sidewall upper portions **104**. Because the latches **56** couple the sidewalls **14** to the adjacent endwalls **16**, they each include two parts, one latch component on the sidewall and the other cooperating latch component on the adjacent endwall.

As shown in FIGS. **14-16**, the latches **56** each include a receiver latch component **106** formed on one of the sidewalls **14** and a plunger latch component **108** movably mounted to a corresponding one of the endwalls **16**. For example, the receivers **106** can be located at opposite ends of each of the endwall upper frame members **38**, and the plungers **108** can be located at opposite ends of each of the sidewall upper frame members **36**. The plungers **108** move between a locked position (see FIGS. **14-15**) and an unlocked position (see FIG. **16**). In the locked position, with the peripheral walls **14/16** in their unfolded use position, the tips **110** of the plungers **108** are extended from their endwalls **16** and received in their respective receivers **106** in a blocking-type retention fit. And in the unlocked position, the plunger tips **110** are retracted relative to their endwall **16** and thereby retracted from their respective receivers **106** to release the peripheral walls **14/16** to fold to their storage position. The endwalls **16** typically include an internal bore (e.g., when provided by tubular frame members) within which the plungers **108** are retracted to the unlocked position.

The plungers **108** are biased toward the locked position by springs **112**. For example, the plunger springs **112** can each be provided by a compression coil spring retained between a bearing surface **114** of the plunger **108** and a bearing surface **116** of the endwall **16**. In other embodiments, other types of spring elements can be used, such as torsion, tension, or leaf springs, or other resiliently deformable elements.

In the depicted embodiment, the plunger latch components **108** are in the form of linearly reciprocating fingers and the receiver latch components **106** are in the form of recesses that receive the tips of the fingers. In other embodiments, the plunger latch components are in the form of pivoting hooks and the receiver latch components are in the form of transverse pins about which the hooks can pivotally lock. And in still other embodiments, the two cooperating latch components are of other conventional latch designs known and understood by persons of ordinary skill in the art to provide the releasable securement functionality described herein.

The actuators **58** are operable to retract the respective plungers **108** to their unlocked positions. The actuators **58** typically include one or more (e.g., the depicted two) bodies **118** each having a contact surface **120** where the user contacts and applies a force to move the actuator body from a locked position (see FIGS. **14-15**) to an unlocked position

(see FIG. 16), one or more (e.g., the depicted two) springs 122 that bias the actuator bodies to the locked position, and a housing 124 for the actuator bodies. A connection 126 interconnects the actuator body 118 to the plunger 108, so that applying an operating force to the actuator body to move it from the locked position to the unlocked position causes the plunger 108 to move from its locked position to its unlocked position.

In the depicted embodiment, the actuator bodies 118 are pivotally mounted, for example to the actuator housing 124 (or to the endwall 14), so that they pivot between the locked and unlocked positions. In other embodiments, the actuator bodies slide, rotate, or otherwise move between the locked and unlocked positions. In the depicted embodiment, the connection 126 between the actuator body 118 and the plunger 108 is a cable, for example a wire, cord, string, or other flexible elongated element. In other embodiments, the connection is in the form of a rigid rod, a mechanical linkage, or a gear-set. In the depicted embodiment, pivoting the actuator body 118 from the locked to the unlocked position generates a pulling force on the connection 126. In other embodiments, moving the actuator body from the locked to the unlocked position generates a pushing, rotary, or other force on the connection. In the depicted embodiment, the actuator springs 122 are each provided by a compression coil spring retained between a bearing surface 128 of the actuator body 118 and a bearing surface 130 of the actuator housing 124. In other embodiments, other types of spring elements can be used, such as torsion, tension, or leaf springs, or other resiliently deformable elements. In the depicted embodiment, the actuator 58 includes two actuator bodies 118 and two actuator springs 122, one set for each respective one of the plungers 108. In other embodiments, the actuator includes one actuator body and one actuator spring for unlocking both plungers.

In use, as shown in FIG. 16, operating forces can be applied (as indicated by the two inner directional arrows) to the actuator bodies 118 to pivot them from their locked to their unlocked positions, which causes the plungers 108 to retract (as indicated by the two outer directional arrows) from their locked to their unlocked positions. In this way, each of the actuators 58 can be operated by one hand of a user (e.g., by wrapping a hand around the actuator housing 124, with the thumb on one actuator body and one or more of the other fingers on the other actuator body, then squeezing) to release its endwall 16 from its sidewall 14 in the use position so the walls can then be folded down to the storage position.

Referring additionally to FIGS. 17-21, details of the minimized-play feature of the latch system 54 of the depicted embodiment will now be provided. The latch end 132 of a sidewall 14 and the latch end 134 of an adjacent endwall 16 have interfering positions (in conflict because of their physical inability to occupy the same space) when the peripheral walls are in the unfolded use position. But at least one of the peripheral walls includes a ramped surface 136 along which the other peripheral wall rides immediately before it reaches the unfolded use position, and at least one of the peripheral walls resiliently displaces outward (out of its interfering position) under outward forces generated by the ramp being ridden across, thereby providing clearance for the pivoting wall to reach its use position.

In the depicted embodiment, there are cooperating ramped surfaces 136 on both the sidewall latch end 132 and the endwall latch end 134. In other embodiments, only the sidewall latch end or the endwall latch end includes a displacement ramp. In the depicted embodiment, the side-

wall upper frame member 36 deflects outward, and as such has a sufficient length (between its latch end 132 and the frame connector 44) and is made of a material (e.g., with sufficient elastic deformation properties) selected to permit this resilient displacement. In other embodiments, the sidewall includes a spring-biased joint that permits this resilient displacement and a stop member to prevent over-displacement. In the depicted embodiment, the sidewall latch end 132 displaces slightly, typically less than about $\frac{1}{10}$ inch, though in other embodiments the peripheral wall displacement can be greater or lesser.

In use, FIG. 17 shows the endwall 16 pivoting up and approaching its upright use position (as indicated by the directional arrow). FIG. 18 shows the endwall 16 further pivoting (as indicated by the corresponding directional arrow) to where it comes into contact with the sidewall 14 (in its neutral interfering position), causing the cam-like ramps 136 of the two walls to ride along each other, which in turn pushes outward on and thereby causes the sidewall to displace outward (as indicated by the corresponding directional arrow) for clearance (see also FIG. 20). At the same time, the sidewall ramp 136 pushes (as indicated by the corresponding directional arrow of FIG. 18) the plunger 108 into the unlocked position for clearance. Now the sidewall latch end 132 and the endwall latch end 134 are no longer in interfering positions, and FIG. 19 shows the endwall 16 further pivoted (as indicated by the corresponding directional arrow) into its use position, with the plunger 108 resiliently returning to its locked position (as indicated by the corresponding directional arrow) (see also FIG. 21).

Because in the use position the sidewall 14 is under a slight shear stress from and deflected slightly outward by the endwall 16, it stores a charge such that its latch end 132 applies a compression force on the endwall. In this way, there is no "play" in the system, that is, the sidewall 14 and adjacent endwall 16 are connected by a fit that is pressured tight (not loose, no slack or excess space between them) so the sidewall and endwall are held tightly together and cannot wiggle relative to each other.

After use of the wagon 10, the actuator 58 can be operated to release the endwall 16, then the endwall can be folded down out of its use position. The reverse displacement process then occurs, with the sidewall 14 resiliently returning to its neutral inward interfering position.

In addition, the sidewall latch end 132 can include a stop member 138 that limits the adjacent endwall latch end 134 from pivoting past its use position (see FIG. 32). In the depicted embodiment, for example, the sidewall latch end 132 includes a stop member 138 in the form of a laterally extending wall against which the adjacent endwall latch end 134 abuts in its use position to limit further travel. In other embodiments, the stop member 138 can be in the form of a laterally extending pin or other protrusion.

Furthermore, the sidewall latch end 132 and the endwall latch end 134 can include lateral retainers 140 and 142, respectively. The lateral retainers 140 and 142 hold the sidewall 14 and the endwall 16 from lateral outward displacement from their use positions (the latch system 54 holds them from pivoting beyond their use positions). In the depicted embodiment, for example, the sidewall retainer 140 is in the form of at least one retainer wall extending transversely from the sidewall latch end 132 (e.g., extending transversely from the outer-positioned sidewall stop member 138), thereby defining a retainer opening 144. The sidewall retainer can additionally or alternatively include one or more retainer walls extending from the top and/or bottom of the sidewall latch end 132, as depicted. And the endwall retainer

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142 is in the form of at least one retainer wall extending transversely from a neck 146 that extends longitudinally from the endwall latch end 134, thereby defining a retainer opening 148. In other embodiments, the retainers 140 and 142 are in the form of transversely extending pins or other protrusions.

With the sidewall 14 and the endwall 16 in their use positions, the endwall retainer 142 is positioned behind the sidewall retainer 140 and thus received in the sidewall retainer opening 144 (see FIG. 32). And the sidewall retainer 140 is positioned behind the endwall retainer 142 and thus received in the endwall retainer opening 148. In this way, the lateral retainers 140 and 142 hold the sidewall 14 and the endwall 16 from lateral displacement outward in their use positions, as the respective mechanical stops prevent further pivoting but not necessary deflection.

Referring now to FIGS. 22-31, there is shown a wagon 1010 with an innovative child-seating feature according to a second example embodiment of the invention. This child-seating feature can be included in a wagon 10 with four walls 14/16 that all collapse down, as depicted in FIGS. 1-22, or in a wagon with only one peripheral wall that folds down, typically (but not necessarily) the rear endwall for stability overall and for seat clearance from the wagon handle. Similarly, this child-seating feature can be included in a wagon 10 with a gang-operated latch system 54, as depicted in FIGS. 1-22, with or without a minimized-play feature, or in a wagon with wall latches that are individually-operated (not group-operated) and/or that include another design such as rotary latches, pivot latches, twist/screw latches, slide latches, or other conventional latch systems known in the art. As such, the wagon can be for example of any of the types disclosed in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/444,380, filed Jul. 28, 2014, which has been incorporated herein by reference.

Before getting into details of the child-seating feature, some context will be provided to highlight some of its advantages. Children develop in three primary sequential phases: infant, toddler, and child. Conventional wagons generally serve the larger “child” phase well in that the child can climb in and out easily with little restriction, but they typically don’t have restraints (e.g., belts or harnesses) of any type. Strollers generally handle the smaller “infant” and “toddler” phases well as they typically include a stroller seat (removable or non-removable) for a toddler and/or connections for interchangeably mounting an infant carrier (of a car-seat system), with such strollers with interchangeable seats known as “travel systems”.

The innovative design of the wagon 1010 in preferred embodiments allows caretakers to cover all three phases of a child’s growth by allowing them to mount a seat adapter 1160 to the wagon (e.g., to the base frame 1022 and/or sidewall frame 1032), into which they can mount an upright car seat 1162 or an infant carrier seat (aka a car seat). Also, the caretaker can detach and remove a stroller child seat from a stroller/travel system (not shown) and mount it to the seat adapter 1160 mounted to the wagon 1010, which serves the toddler age well (they aren’t infants, but still aren’t quite capable of sitting up as effectively as needed in a traditional wagon). Thus, the seat adapter 1160 enables interchangeable use of the infant carrier seat, the upright child seat, and the stroller seat with the wagon 1010. And of course the wagon 1010 (e.g., with built-in seats) can be used as normal for carrying a child older/larger than an infant or toddler. In some embodiments, the wagon can be reconfigured for mounting only one of these types of child seats, not multiple of them interchangeably. (Note that as used elsewhere

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herein, the term “child” is intended to be broadly construed to include infants and toddlers.)

In addition, the wagon 1010 and the seat adapter 1160 are designed so that the entire seat-pan 1161 (and typically the center of gravity) of the child seat (upright car seat, infant-carrier seat, or stroller seat) is positioned below the top of the two adjacent peripheral walls 1014/1016. As depicted, the bottom surface of the child seat 1162 is positioned atop (suspended just above, or supported/resting on) the base 1012 of the wagon 1010, with the top surface of the seat-pan 1161 positioned well below the tops of the sidewall upper frame members 1036 of the two adjacent peripheral sidewalls 1014. This lowers the center of gravity (relative to positioning the child seat on top of the peripheral walls) and thereby improves the stability and safety of the child-seat mounting. And with the car seat 1162 securely mounted to the seat adapter 1160, it is much more stable than if it were simply placed into the wagon 1010 resting on the base 1012 (e.g., resting on the rear surface of the corresponding built-in seatback 1028 that is folded down to generally horizontal in the storage position, as depicted in FIGS. 22-23). It should be noted that in some alternative embodiments of the invention the seat adapter positions and mounts the child seat above the peripheral walls of the wagon, as may be desired.

Furthermore, the wagon 1010 and the seat adapter 1160 are preferably designed so that the child seat 1162 is mounted securely in place at least partially over the base 1012 of the wagon and at least partially extending beyond the wagon base (e.g., at its front or rear). That is, a portion of the child seat 1162 extends laterally beyond the footprint of the wagon base 1012 and peripheral walls 1014/1016 (i.e., beyond the outer boundaries of the container defined by the base and peripheral walls) in an outboard configuration. As depicted in FIG. 22, for example, the upright seatback 1163 of the child seat 1162 extends rearward off the wagon base 1012 (although the seatback is inclined upward, it’s also inclined rearward). This is accomplished in part by displacing (e.g., folding down or removing, collapsing (accordion-like, rolling, etc.), or otherwise displacing) one of the peripheral walls (e.g., the depicted rear endwall 1016) and in the vacated space placing the child seat 1162. In this way, the child seat 1162 is securely mounted in place but in such a way as to minimize/reduce the space it occupies inside the wagon 1010, thereby permitting more cargo to be carried by the wagon. This also permits the opposite (e.g., front) built-in seat of so-equipped wagons 1010 to be used (e.g., for a larger child) at the same time as the car seat 1162 (if the car seat were merely resting atop the built-in rear seat-pan within the base/wall boundary of a conventionally-sized wagon, the built-in front seat would be generally blocked from use). It should be noted that in some alternative embodiments of the invention the seat adapter positions and mounts the child seat entirely within the base/wall boundary of the wagon, for example still using the wall-to-wall latches that the displaced wall was attached to, as may be desired.

Moreover, the wagon 1010 and the seat adapter 1160 are preferably designed so that with the designated wall (e.g., the depicted rear endwall 1016) displaced (e.g., folded down, or removed, collapsed, or otherwise displaced for so-equipped wagons) from its upright use position and the seat adapter in its vacated place, the seat adapter mounts to the two existing wall-to-wall latch components of the two adjacent walls (e.g., the depicted sidewalls 1014). This maintains the structural integrity of the wagon 1010 so that the strength and stability of the wagon are not compromised

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when the seat adapter **1160** and child seat **1162** are being used. This also minimizes the additional number of latching elements needed, and by engaging the existing latch components prevents them from rattling during use of the wagon. It should be noted that in some alternative embodiments of the invention, at least one of the seat-adapter latch components is a “dummy” latch with no latching capability but that simply abuts the respective sidewall latch component to provide the structural integrity. Similarly, in other alternative embodiments, at least one of the child-seat latch components is a “dummy” latch with no latching capability but that simply abuts the respective sidewall latch component to provide the structural integrity.

Turning now to the details, FIGS. **22-31** show the wagon **1010** and the seat adapter **1160** in use with the child seat **1162**. The wagon **1010** of this embodiment is substantially the same as the wagon **10** of the previous embodiment, with some minor modifications, and with the child-seating feature added. It should be noted that the depicted wagon **1010** is representative and disclosed for illustrating the child-seating feature. In fact, the innovative child-seating feature can be implemented in wagons of other types and designs than that disclosed. So the scope of the child-seating feature is not limited to any particular style of wagon, other than the basic base-and-wall structural arrangement with at least one of the walls displaceable as defined in the claims.

The depicted child seat **1162** is an upright seat that attaches to a support base (not shown) of a car-seat system for carrying a child safely and securely in a motor vehicle. The support base mounts onto the rear seat of the vehicle car and can be left there indefinitely, and the car seat **1162** removably mounts onto the support base in the vehicle. So the car seat **1162** can be removed from the support base, and thus from the vehicle, and used in a portable fashion as an infant carrier. And when desired, the car seat **1162** can be mounted to the seat adapter **1160**, which is mounted to the wagon **1010**, for carrying the child in the wagon.

The seat adapter **1160** includes elements of at least one latch system **1170** for connecting it to the wagon **1010** and at least one latch system **1180** for connecting it to the child seat **1162**. The adapter-to-wagon latch system **1170** includes at least one latching component **1172** that moves between locked and unlocked positions and an actuator **1174** for manipulating the latch component between the locked and unlocked positions. In the depicted embodiment, there are two latching components **1172** each in the form of a plunger that engages and disengages (extends into and retracts from) a respective one of the receiver latching components **1106** of the two adjacent sidewalls **1014**. The actuator **1174** is operable to gang-operate both latch components **1172** from their locked positions to their unlocked positions, for example against the force of a spring that biases the latch components toward their locked positions, and for example by way of a connector **1176** extending between the actuator and the latch components and routed through or along a connecting member **1190** extending between the two adjacent walls **1014**, to which the actuator **1174** is mounted, and relative to which the latching components **1172** extend and retract.

As such, the adapter/wagon latch system **1170** of the depicted embodiment is of the same basic design, construction, and operation as the wall-to-wall latch system **54** of the previous embodiment. Details of the components and operation of the adapter/wagon latch system **1170**, in this implementation, are shown in FIGS. **26-29**. So for the sake of brevity, further details are not repeated. The adapter/wagon latch system **1170** disclosed is representative for illustration

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purposes only, and persons of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that many other latch systems, having other designs, construction, and operation, can be readily substituted into the seat adapter **1160** and wagon **1010**. Such alternative latch systems can include, for example, conventional pivotal, rotary, hooking, multi-prong, and other latches. Other example latch systems that can be used include those disclosed by U.S. Patent Application Publications Nos. US2011/0170948, US2012/0056452, and US2012/0261961, which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

A nice feature of the adapter/wagon latch system **1170** of the depicted embodiment is that the seat adapter **1160** connects to the wagon **1010** using the existing receiver latching components **1106** of the existing the wall latch system **54**. In this way, additional components are not needed to provide the functionality described herein. And because the position and design of the existing receiver latching components **1106** of the existing the wall latch system **54** provide for structural strength of the wagon peripheral walls **1014/1016** when latched together, mounting the seat adapter **1160** to them and between the two adjacent walls maintains the structural integrity of the wagon **1010** when the wall is displaced and the seat adapter is installed in its place.

The adapter-to-seat latch system **1180** of the seat adapter **1160** includes at least one latching component **1182** that moves between locked and unlocked positions and an actuator **1184** for manipulating the latch component between the locked and unlocked positions. In the depicted embodiment, there are two latching components **1182** each in the form of a plunger that engages and disengages (extends into and retracts) from a respective one of two receiver latching components **1164** on the seat back **1163** (e.g., on the two outwardly facing sides of the shell of the seatback) of the child seat **1162**. The actuator **1184** is operable to gang-operate both latch components **1182** from their locked positions to their unlocked positions, for example against the force of a spring that biases the latch components toward their locked positions, and for example by way of a connector **1186** extending between the actuator and the latch components and routed through or along the connecting member **1190** extending between the two adjacent walls **1014**, to which the actuator **1184** is mounted, and relative to which the latching components **1182** extend and retract.

As such, the adapter/seat latch system **1180** of the depicted embodiment is of the same basic design, construction, and operation as the wall latch system **54** of the previous embodiment. Details of the components and operation of the adapter/seat latch system **1180** (including the cooperating latch components **1164** of the child seat **1162**), in this implementation, are shown in FIGS. **26-27** and **30-31**. So for the sake of brevity, further details are not repeated. The adapter/seat latch system **1180** disclosed is representative for illustration purposes only, and persons of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that many other latch systems (including the cooperating latch components of the child seat), having other designs, construction, and operation, can be readily substituted into the seat adapter **1160** and wagon **1010**. Such alternative latch systems can include, for example, conventional pivotal, rotary, hooking, multi-prong, and other latches. Other example latch systems that can be used include those disclosed by U.S. Patent Application Publications Nos. US2011/0170948, US2012/0056452, and US2012/0261961, which are incorporated herein by reference.

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The adapter/seat latch system **1180** of the seat adapter **1160** can be configured to secure the child seat **1162** to the seat adapter **1160** by engaging existing (for engaging the car-seat support base) or specially-added latch components **1164** of the child seat. In embodiments with specially-added child-seat latch components **1164**, in particular, the child seat **1162** can be provided together with the seat adapter **1160** and/or the wagon **1010** as a system.

The connecting member **1190** extends between the two adjacent walls **1014**, can have the actuators **1174** and **1184** mounted to it, and has the latching components **1172** and **1182** extend from and retract into it at hubs **1192** of the connecting member. The connecting member **1190** can be in the form of a frame member (e.g., a rod, as depicted), a panel, a cage or latticework, or another structure that provides structural strength when connected between the two adjacent walls **1014** of the wagon **1010**.

In addition, the connecting member **1190** typically includes two extension segments **1190a** that extend longitudinally outward (e.g., rearward) to beyond the peripheral walls **1014/1016** and base **1012** of the wagon **1010**, and an outer (e.g., rear) retaining cross segment **1190b** extending transversely between the extension segments. The retaining cross segment **1190b** is thus positioned outwardly beyond (e.g., behind) the footprint/boundary of the wagon **1010** and outwardly beyond (e.g., behind) the child seat **1162**, thus providing an outer safety mechanical stop against which the child-seat seatback **1163** prevented from sliding past to retain the child seat on the wagon, while enabling the child seat to extend beyond the wall-and-base boundary of the wagon to minimize the space within the wagon that the child seat occupies. This arrangement also positions the actuators **1174** and **1184** behind the child seat **1162** when it is installed facing forward and where the displaced rear endwall **1016** was, so the child cannot reach the actuators and unlock either corresponding latch system **1170** or **1180**.

As an additional safety element, the seat adapter **1160** can include an inner (e.g., front) transverse bumper **1194** in a position inward (e.g., forward) of the outer connecting member **1190** to cooperatively frame the child seat **1162** thereby assisting in retaining it on the wagon **1010**. In the depicted embodiment, for example, the bumper **1194** is in the form of a rod that extends between the hubs **1192** and is configured so that it's positioned inward (e.g., in front) of the child seat **1162** when the child seat is mounted in place for use, spaced-apart from and cooperating with the connecting member **1190** to form a closed loop. In this way, the bumper **1194** helps retain the child in the child seat **1162** and also provides added structural strength to the seat adapter **1160** and wagon **1010**. In other embodiments, the bumper extends from only one side (it does not extend all the way across the wagon between the walls), it's pivotal for ease of getting the child into and out of the installed child seat **1162**, it's padded for comfort and safety, it includes a tray for holding children's items, and/or it has another form such as a bar, plate, or other conventional bumper or retaining member.

And as a further safety element, the seat adapter **1160** can include two upright supports **1196** extending downward from the connecting member **1190**, for example at the laterally-spaced hubs **1192**, for mounting to the base **1012** of the wagon **1010** for increased structural strength. The upright supports **1196** can be in the form of legs (e.g., the depicted bars), walls, frameworks, or other conventional structural elements selected to support the weight of the seat adapter **1160**, the child seat **1162**, and a child. The upright

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supports **1196** each include an upper portion that is conventionally attached to or integrally formed with the respective hub **1192**.

The upright supports **1196** can be removably mounted to the wagon base **1012** by conventional connections. In the depicted embodiment, for example, the connections **1210** are provided by the two pivot pins **1200** for the pivotally folding seatback **1028** each being extended laterally longer than what is needed for only the respective pivot-pin housing **1202** of the seatback (i.e., relative to the previous embodiment), with one of the pivot mounts **1204** and **1206** for each pivot pin positioned wider to expose the added pivot-pin length for use. And the upright supports **1196** each include a slot **1198** formed in a lower portion that receives the respective pivot pin **1200**. In this way, to install the seat adapter **1160** for use, the slots **1198** of the upright supports **1196** are slid onto the pivot pins **1200**, then the top of the seat adapter is pivoted forward about the pivot pins until the latch components **1172** of the seat adapter engage the latch components **1106** of the sidewalls **1014**. In other embodiments, the upright supports **1196** are removably mounted to the wagon base **1012** by other conventional connections such as those disclosed herein as other embodiments.

In addition, the connection slot **1198** is preferably oriented so that it's not aligned along an arc defined by a fixation point of the adapter/wagon latch system **1170**. In this way, with the seat adapter **1160** latched to the wagon **1010** by the adapter/wagon latch system **1170**, even if the adapter/wagon latch system does not strictly prohibit pivotal movement, the slot **1198** cannot travel off of the pivot pin **1200**. So this connection **1210** passively locks the upright support **1196** to the wagon **1010**, that is, it does not have an active latching component that moves between locked and unlocked positions, but instead prevents disconnection by being held in place by the adapter/wagon latch system **1170** being in its locked position (and providing for active locking of the seat adapter to the wagon. With this design, only one set of attachments—the adapter/wagon latch system **1170**—needs to be operated to remove the seat adapter **1160** from the wagon **1010**, while still providing two sets of attachments for added stability and safety.

In other embodiments, instead of two pivot pins, one on each side of the wagon base, a single longer pivot pin extends across the wagon long enough for mounting both upright supports. And in other embodiments, the pin-and-slot arrangement is reversed (vice versa), with the upright support including the pin and the wagon (typically, the base) including the slot.

In still other embodiments, the seat adapter includes different latches (not the wall-to-wall latches) for removably mounting the seat adapter to the peripheral wall, which is left unfolded, to mount the child seat within the wagon (within the boundary of the base-and-wall-defined container). In such embodiments, the adapter/wagon seat-adapter latches can be provided by hooks, straps, clamps, or other conventional connectors, the seat adapter need not include any upright supports, and the seat adapter still includes the adapter/seat latches for removably mounting the child seat to it. In other embodiments, the seat adapter connection/latching points can be at the corners, or in the center, of an end or side of the wagon, whether the base, the peripheral wall(s), or both. In addition, the seat adapter can also be used (as is, or with conventional modifications) for holding storage bags, canopies, and other items in the wagon for general-purpose use.

FIGS. 32-34 show a wagon **2010** and a seat adapter **2160** according to a third example embodiment in use with a child

seat **2162**. The wagon **2010**, seat adapter **2160**, and child seat **2162** of this embodiment are substantially the same as those of the previous embodiment, with some exceptions primarily those noted. In particular, in this embodiment, the seat adapter **2160** does not include an adapter/seat latch system for mounting the child seat **2162** to it. Instead of mounting to the seat adapter **2160**, the child seat **2162** mounts to the wagon **2010**. For example, the wagon can include latch components **2212** (e.g., the depicted recessed pins in the rear surface of the folded-down rear-seat backrest) that are selectively engaged by existing or specially-added latch components **2214** (e.g., the depicted pivot hooks) of the child seat **2162**. The depicted latches are representative for illustration purposes only, and other conventional latch systems known in the art can be readily incorporated into the wagon (and the child seat).

In some embodiments, the wagon is provided with multiple sets of latch components for latching to multiple different styles and brands of child seats. In some embodiments, the wagon (e.g., the base) includes an actuator operably connected to the latch components to move them from a locked position to an unlocked position relative to the latch components of the child seat. And in some embodiments, the wagon is provided without any latch components for locking the child seat to it, so the child seat simply rests on the wagon base (e.g., atop the folded down endwall and seatback) and is retained there by being framed between the connecting member and the bumper. Of course, in some embodiments without the child seat being latched to the wagon or a set adapter, a strap or other retaining element can also be included to help secure the child seat on the wagon.

FIG. **35** shows a wagon **3010** and a seat adapter **3160** according to a fourth example embodiment in use with a child seat **3162**. The wagon **3010**, seat adapter **3160**, and child seat **3162** of this embodiment are substantially the same as those of the previous embodiment, with some exceptions primarily those noted. In particular, in this embodiment, the child seat **3162** is of a different style but still used with the seat adapter **3160** to provide the functionality described herein.

FIGS. **36-38** show a wagon **4010** and a seat adapter **4160** according to a fifth example embodiment for use with a child seat (not shown). The wagon **4010**, seat adapter **4160**, and child seat of this embodiment are substantially the same as those of the previous embodiment, with some exceptions primarily those noted. In this embodiment, the lower connections **4210** between the seat-adapter upright supports **4196** and the wagon **4010** are of a different design. In particular, the connections **4210** each include a female element (e.g., the depicted socket) **4200** in the wagon **4010** (typically in the base **4012**) that receives a male element (e.g., the depicted extension portion below the base) **4198** of the upright support **4196**. The female element **4200** can be positioned in a base floorboard, a base frame member, the rear surface of the folded-down rear-seat seatback of the base, the top surface of the rear-seat seat-pan of the base, a frame member of the folded-down rear sidewall, or elsewhere on the wagon **4010**. The male and female elements **4198** and **4200** can include a retaining mechanism **4214** such as a detent or a VALCO button that helps hold it in place but that does not require an additional action to separate them when removing the seat adapter **4160**.

FIGS. **39-41** show a wagon **5010** and a seat adapter **5160** according to a sixth example embodiment for use with a child seat (not shown). The wagon **5010**, seat adapter **5160**, and child seat of this embodiment are substantially the same as those of the previous embodiment, with some exceptions

primarily those noted. In this embodiment, the lower connections **5210** between the seat-adapter upright supports **5196** and the wagon **5010** are essentially reversed (vice versa) from those of the fifth embodiment. In particular, the connections **5210** each include a male element (e.g., the depicted post) **5200** on the wagon **5010** (typically extending upward from the base **5012**) that is received by a male element (e.g., the depicted bore of the lower portion) **5198** of the upright support **5196**. The male element **5200** can be positioned on a base floorboard, a base frame member, the rear surface of the folded-down rear-seat seatback of the base, the top surface of the rear-seat seat-pan of the base, a frame member of the folded-down rear sidewall, or elsewhere on the wagon **5010**. The female and male elements **5198** and **5200** can include a retaining mechanism **5214** such as a detent or a snap-finger that helps hold it in place but that does not require an additional action to separate them when removing the seat adapter **5160**.

FIGS. **42-43** show a wagon **6010** and a seat adapter **6160** according to a seventh example embodiment in use with a child seat (not shown). The wagon **6010**, seat adapter **6160**, and child seat of this embodiment are substantially the same as those of the previous embodiment, with some exceptions primarily those noted. In particular, in this embodiment, the lower connections **6210** between the seat-adapter upright supports **6196** and the wagon **6010** are of a different design. In particular, the connections **6210** each include a clamp element (e.g., the depicted C-shaped snap-on clip) **6198** of the upright support **6196** that snap-clips onto a base frame **6022** of the wagon **6010**. The clamp elements **6198** can include a retaining mechanism such as a set screw or clasp to help hold it on the wagon **6010**.

FIG. **44** shows a wagon **7010** according to an eighth example embodiment in use with a child seat **7162**, without a seat adapter. The wagon **7010** and child seat **7162** of this embodiment are substantially the same as those of the previous embodiment, with some exceptions primarily those noted. In particular, in this embodiment, the child seat **7162** is a stroller seat that mounts directly to the wagon **7010**, without the need for a seat adapter. The child seat **7162** mounts directly to the wagon **7010**, instead of indirectly to the wagon via a seat adapter, so the child seat functions as the structural element in place of the displaced endwall to maintain the structural integrity of the wagon **7010** (instead of a seat adapter doing so, as described above). Thus, the child seat **7162** and the wagon **7010** include at least one latch system for mutual attachment. For example, the child seat **7162** and the wagon **7010** can include an upper seat-to-wagon latch system **7170** (for attachment of the child seat to the adjacent walls of the wagon) having cooperating latch components of the same or a similar type as the adapter-to-wagon latch system **1170** of the embodiment of FIGS. **22-31**. Additionally (or alternatively), the child seat **7162** and the wagon **7010** can include a lower seat-to-wagon latch system (for attachment of the child seat to the base of the wagon) having cooperating latch components of the same or a similar type as the seat-to-wagon latch system of the embodiment of FIGS. **32-34** or as the adapter-to-wagon connections of FIGS. **24-25** and **36-43**. It will be understood by persons of ordinary skill in the art that other latch systems and positions thereof can be implemented to provide the functionality described herein. The stroller seat **7162** can be mounted in place facing outward (e.g., rearward) as depicted, which can enable positioning the seat as low as possible for stability (with the leg-rest extending below the wagon base), or in other embodiments it can be mounted facing inward (e.g., forward).

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In some embodiments (such as those without the lower latch system, or with it but when it's not engaged), the child seat **7162** can pivot about a pivot point defined by the upper latch system **7120** to provide a recline feature (as indicated by the angular directional arrow). And in some such embodiments, there can additionally be provided stops and/or fixed-position elements for securing the child seat in multiple positions (e.g., upright and reclined).

FIG. **45** shows a wagon **8010** and a seat adapter **8160** according to a ninth example embodiment in use with a child seat **8162**. The wagon **8010**, seat adapter **8160**, and child seat **8162** of this embodiment are substantially the same as those of the previous embodiments, with some exceptions primarily those noted. In particular, in this embodiment, the child seat **8162** is an infant carrier seat that attaches to a support base (not shown) of a car-seat system for carrying a child safely and securely in a motor vehicle. The child seat **8162** rests upon the seat adapter **8160**, with peripheral seat portions supported by outer and inner spaced transverse members (e.g., the outer connecting member and the inner bumper forming a closed loop), and with the central seat portions extending downward through the space formed between the outer and inner members. Instead of a latch system holding the child seat **8162** in place, it can be snapped, strapped, tied, or otherwise secured by conventional fasteners to the seat adapter **8160** and/or the wagon **8010**.

FIG. **46** shows a wagon **9010** according to a tenth example embodiment in use with a portable carrier **9162**. The wagon **9010** and portable carrier **9162** of this embodiment are substantially the same as the wagon and child seat of the previous embodiments, with some exceptions primarily those noted. In particular, in this embodiment, the portable carrier is mounted to the wagon where the displaced wall was for increasing the effective storage capacity of the wagon (by providing storage space beyond where the disclosed wall was). So the portable carrier includes latch components that engage the wall latch components of the adjacent walls. And the portable carrier functions as the structural element in place of the displaced endwall to maintain the structural integrity of the wagon **9010** (instead of an adapter doing so, as described above). The portable carrier can be a basket, bin, box, or other container for holding cargo, and in some embodiments can even be used to carry a child. As used herein, the term "portable carrier" is intended to be broadly construed to include child seats such as those described herein.

For any of the embodiments of the invention, with either direct or indirect (including a seat adapter) seat mounting, the wagon can have a base and a folding endwall, with the endwall doubling as the backrest of a built-in seat. In other embodiments, the wagon has no sidewall, only the folding endwall(s), and the child seat or seat adapter mounts only to the wagon base, without latching to any sidewall latches. And in yet other embodiments, the wagon sidewalls are fixed and only the endwalls fold down.

In other aspects, the invention relates to a wagon that is adapted for use with a seat adapter, a seat adapter that is adapted for use with a wagon, and a child seat that is adapted for use with a wagon and/or a seat adapter. The wagon, seat adapter, and child seat can be of the type of any of the embodiments disclosed herein.

And in other aspects, the invention relates to a method of seating a child in a wagon. The method includes the steps of displacing a wall of the wagon and then installing in its place a child seat mounted to the wagon either directly or indirectly using a seat adapter. The step of displacing the wall

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can include pivotally folding the wall down to a storage position against a base of the wagon in a generally horizontal orientation, detaching and removing the wall from the base, or otherwise moving the wall from its use position (where it helps form the wagon container) and out of the way vacating that space so that the child seat can be positioned in its place. The step of installing the child seat in place of the displaced wall can include mounting the seat adapter to the wagon, for example using the same wall latches that the displaced wall was latched to, and mounting the child seat to the seat adapter (or to the wagon, or to both the seat adapter and the wagon). And the step of installing the child seat in place of the displaced wall can include mounting the child seat directly to the wagon, without using any seat adapter. The wagon, seat adapter, and child seat used in the method can be of the type of any of the embodiments disclosed herein, variations thereof including conventional modifications known to persons of ordinary skill in the art, or other designs have equivalent structures for enabling the functionality disclosed herein.

It is to be understood that the various features described herein can be combined in various ways to form various embodiments not specifically detailed herein but still contemplated by the inventors. As such, this invention expressly includes each individual feature disclosed herein as well as every combination of those features.

Furthermore, it is to be understood that this invention is not limited to the specific devices, methods, conditions, and/or parameters of the example embodiments described and/or shown herein, and that the terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments by way of example only. Thus, the terminology is intended to be broadly construed and is not intended to be unnecessarily limiting of the claimed invention. For example, as used in the specification including the appended claims, the singular forms "a," "an," and "the" include the plural, the term "or" means "and/or," and reference to a particular numerical value includes at least that particular value, unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. In addition, any methods described herein are not intended to be limited to the sequence of steps described but can be carried out in other sequences, unless expressly stated otherwise herein.

While the claimed invention has been shown and described in example forms, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that many modifications, additions, and deletions can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A wagon for mounting a portable carrier and for carrying for cargo, comprising:

a base and at least one wall that is movable relative to the base between an upright position for use and a displaced position for storage, wherein in the upright use position the wall extends generally upward from the base to assist in holding and carrying some of the cargo on the base, wherein in the displaced storage position the wall vacates a space in which the portable carrier is mountable in an outboard position with at least a portion of the portable carrier extending beyond the base, the wall upright use position, or both, and wherein the portable carrier mounts in place on the wagon either directly or indirectly and holds and carries other of the cargo.

2. The wagon of claim 1, further comprising an adapter that removably mounts to the wagon and which the portable

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carrier removably mounts to or is supported by, wherein the portable carrier mounts in place on the wagon indirectly via the adapter.

3. The wagon of claim 2, wherein the adapter includes at least one carrier/adapter latch component that releasably engages at least one carrier/adapter latch component of the portable carrier.

4. The sub-combination of the adapter, the portable carrier, the wagon, or a combination thereof, of claim 3.

5. The wagon of claim 2, wherein the adapter includes at least one adapter/wagon latch component that releasably engages at least one adapter/wagon latch component of the wagon.

6. The sub-combination of the adapter, the portable carrier, the wagon, or a combination thereof, of claim 5.

7. The wagon of claim 1, wherein the wagon further includes at least two adjacent upright walls positioned adjacent the displaceable wall, wherein in the upright use position the displaceable wall cooperates with the two adjacent walls to assist in holding the cargo on the base, wherein at least one of the two adjacent walls includes a latch component that releasably engages at least one latch component of the displaceable wall to selectively secure the displaceable wall in the upright use position or release it for displacement therefrom, and wherein the portable carrier mounts in place on the wagon either directly or indirectly to the adjacent-wall latch component.

8. The wagon of claim 7, wherein the portable carrier includes at least one carrier/wagon wall latch component that releasably engages the adjacent-wall latch component of the wagon to provide the direct mounting in place on the wagon, and wherein the portable carrier, when mounted in place on the wagon, contacts the adjacent walls to maintain the structural integrity of the wagon adjacent walls.

9. The wagon of claim 7, further comprising an adapter that removably mounts to the wagon and to which the portable carrier removably mounts, wherein the portable carrier mounts in place on the wagon indirectly via the adapter, and wherein the adapter includes at least one adapter/wagon wall latch component that releasably engages the adjacent-wall latch component of the portable carrier, and wherein the adapter, when mounted in place on the wagon, contacts the adjacent walls to maintain the structural integrity of the wagon adjacent walls.

10. The wagon of claim 7, wherein the portable carrier has a bottom and mounts in place on the wagon with the bottom positioned below a top of the adjacent walls for stability.

11. The wagon of claim 1, wherein in the portable carrier is a child seat selected from the group consisting of an upright car seat, an infant carrier seat, and a stroller seat.

12. The wagon of claim 11, wherein multiple different of the child seats can be interchangeably mounted in place on the wagon.

13. The wagon of claim 1, wherein the wall is pivotally mounted to the base and in the displaced storage position is folded down to adjacent the base.

14. A method for mounting a child seat and for carrying cargo, comprising:

a base for carrying the cargo; and

at least three peripheral walls including a displaceable wall and two adjacent upright walls, wherein the displaceable wall is movable relative to the base between an upright position for use and a displaced position for storage,

wherein in the upright use position the displaceable wall cooperates with the two adjacent walls to assist in holding the cargo on the base, wherein at least one of

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the two adjacent walls includes a latch component and the displaceable wall includes at least one latch component that releasably engages the adjacent-wall latch component to selectively secure the displaceable wall in the upright use position or release it for displacement therefrom, and

wherein in the displaced storage position the displaceable wall vacates a space in which the child seat is mountable in an outboard position with at least a portion of the child seat extending beyond the base, the displaceable wall upright use position, or both, and wherein the child seat mounts in place on the wagon either directly to the adjacent-wall latch component or indirectly to the adjacent-wall latch component via a seat adapter.

15. The wagon of claim 14, wherein the child seat includes at least one carrier/wagon wall latch component that releasably engages the adjacent-wall latch component of the wagon to provide the direct mounting in place on the wagon, and wherein the child seat, when mounted in place on the wagon, contacts the adjacent walls to maintain the structural integrity of the wagon adjacent walls.

16. The wagon of claim 14, wherein the seat adapter removably mounts to the wagon and the child seat removably mounts to or is supported by the seat adapter, and wherein the seat adapter includes at least one adapter/wagon wall latch component that releasably engages the adjacent-wall latch component of the child seat, and wherein the seat adapter, when mounted in place on the wagon, contacts the adjacent walls to maintain the structural integrity of the wagon adjacent walls.

17. The wagon of claim 16, wherein the seat adapter includes at least one hub at which the adapter/wagon wall latch component is positioned and from which at least one support member downwardly extends, wherein the support member removably mounts to the base.

18. The wagon of claim 17, wherein the seat adapter includes an outer transverse member and an inner transverse member spaced apart from the outer transverse member, wherein the inner and outer transverse members extend transversely from the hub, and wherein the inner and outer transverse members support or frame the child seat.

19. A method of mounting a portable carrier to a wagon for carrying cargo, comprising the steps of:

providing the wagon with a base and at least one wall that is movable relative to the base between an upright position for use and a displaced position for storage, wherein in the upright use position the wall extends generally upward from the base to assist in holding and carrying some of the cargo on the base,

displacing the wall from the upright use position to the displaced storage position to vacate a space on the base; and

mounting the portable carrier in place on the wagon in the vacated space in an outboard position with at least a portion of the portable carrier extending beyond the base, the wall upright use position, or both, wherein the portable carrier is mounted in place on the wagon either directly or indirectly via an adapter, and wherein the portable carrier holds and carries other of the cargo.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the wagon further includes at least two adjacent upright walls positioned adjacent the displaceable wall, wherein in the upright use position the displaceable wall cooperates with the two adjacent walls to assist in holding the cargo on the base, wherein at least one of the two adjacent walls includes a latch component that releasably engages at least one latch component of the displaceable wall to selectively secure the

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displaceable wall in the upright use position or release it for displacement therefrom, and wherein:

the step of displacing the wall further comprises actuating at least one of the latch components to release the displaceable wall from the adjacent walls; and

the step of mounting the portable carrier includes moving a wall latch component of the portable carrier or the seat adapter into engagement with the adjacent-wall latch component to mount the portable carrier in place on the wagon either directly or indirectly.

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